

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

The...
Silk Waists
In Our Window

Silk waists still sell readily. Our silk waist values throughout the season have been unusual. These few we now offer are odd sizes, hardly two styles alike. Perhaps we've a size in just the style to please you. The prices you will surely appreciate.

One lot of black and colored taffeta silk waists, regular price \$7 and \$7.50

At Only \$5.

One lot of dark colored India silk waists, with white polka dots, regular price is \$5.00

At Only \$3.50.

Some Hamburg Embroideries At Very Low Prices

Hamburg embroideries that have been 25 and 30c marked at **Only 19c yard**

Hamburg embroideries 3 to 5 inches wide, choice **Only 12 1-2c yard**

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

Watermelons

Are coming in plenty and were never better than now. My splendid location on Main street enables me to sell a good many. I buy in large quantities and am making very low prices.

Black Raspberries, Red Raspberries and Currants every day. Get your currants for fall now.

M. V. N. BRAMAN

101 Main St.

Telephone 220.

LAWRENCE'S
103 5c CIGAR
UNION MADE
Our Leading 5c CIGAR.
We recommend the above to all lovers of a good smoke.
MANUFACTURED BY
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
North Adams Drug Company,
93 MAIN ST.
Largest Stock of Cigars in Western Massachusetts.

NOTICE.

The commissioner of public works will be at his office each week day from 1:30 to 3 p. m.

J. H. EMIGH,
Commissioner of Public Works.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERED THIS NOON.

Spanish Army Gives Up the City to Shafter, After Futile Attempts at Delay.

SPANISH ARMY WILL BE SENT BACK TO SPAIN.

Rapid Conferences In Washington This Morning In Answer To Toral's Request For a Commission. Our Troops May Be Recalled From Cuba.

SANTIAGO HAS SURRENDERED.

Shafter Sent That Decisive Announcement to Washington.

Washington, July 14—3 p. m.—Santiago has surrendered. The adjutant-general has received the following from Playa Del Este:

Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees surrender on basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all eastern Cuba from Asseraderos on south to Sagua on north, via Palma, with practically the fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange terms.

SHAFTER.

SURRENDER ACCEPTED.

Our Government Agrees to Spanish Demands.

Washington, July 14—3:45—The war department has notified Shafter that his plans are approved so far as have been made known and the result, including the shipment of Spanish troops to Spain and all that the Spanish proposition embraces.

SURRENDER REPORTED.

Dispatch Says Toral Gave Up at Noon After Shafter's Last Statement.

New York, July 14.—A special dispatch says that Santiago's surrender was agreed to at noon by Toral, in answer to Shafter's transmission of the refusal of the United States to appoint a commission.

Washington, July 14.—1:15 p. m.—The administration is momentarily expecting the final dispatches announcing the full surrender of Santiago.

WANTED MORE DELAY.

Toral Wanted a Special Commission Appointed by the United States, Refused Promptly.

Washington, July 14.—A cablegram just received from Shafter announces that the Spaniards have appointed a commissioner to arrange terms of surrender. The dispatch is indefinite, but is taken at the war department to mean that the Spaniards have decided to surrender Santiago.

Gen. Toral has asked the United States for the appointment of commissioners to confer with their commissioners over the surrender of the city. Shafter has wired the Spanish proposal and Alger and Corbin conferred with the President on the subject. Alger says it is not clear what was to be the purpose of the commission. Toral must surrender or fight, he says.

After the conference the proposition for commissioners was declined and Shafter was notified that the proposition is not entertained, and nothing short of unconditional surrender, and that immediately, is to be entertained. This dispatch was started from the White House to Shafter at noon.

The conference at the White House lasted only ten minutes before the answer was sent. It is understood that the purpose of the President, while securing surrender, is to leave Shafter free to arrange all details.

HOW TO SEND SPANIARDS

Back to Spain, Presents a Knotty Problem.

Washington, July 14.—The Spanish forces involved in expected capitulation of Santiago will not be taken back to Spain in American vessels unless there is an official pledge for the safety of our craft and crew. Alger had no hesitation today in saying he doubted if Spain wanted them brought back and if transported in our vessels without some agreement, Spain would not hesitate to seize them. He says it is a knotty problem.

WILL REMOVE OUR TROOPS.

From Cuba at Once On Account of Yellow Fever.

Washington, July 14.—Although the reported appearance of a few cases of yellow fever among our troops in front of Santiago, presents a perplexing problem to the President and his advisors, it is almost certain to result in the temporary removal of practically all our land forces from the island of Cuba as promptly as possible after the capture or surrender of Gen. Toral's army.

In this connection the question of withholding for the present the expedition now being fitted out against Porto Rico has been under serious consideration, but up to this time no positive conclusion, it is thought, has been reached.

SAMPSON GIVES ORDERS.

Tells Shafter Not to Accept Surrender Without Consulting Naval Interests.

Washington, July 14—10:15—Nothing has been received from the front yet off Santiago. Wednesday Sampson formally notified Shafter that he must not sign the acceptance of any surrender without first consulting him. Sampson is anxious that any surrender shall include the removal of all mines in the harbor and the evacuation of all ports which have fired on our ships. The postponement of the bombardment will temporarily delay the sailing of Watson's squadron to Spain.

Cable to Hawaii

Victoria, B. C., July 14—Advises from Honolulu state that the executive council has signed a contract with a company to lay a cable from the American coast to Honolulu and Japan, subject to the objections of the secretary of the United States.

Americans Fear Rebels.

Madrid, July 14.—An official dispatch from Manila dated July 9 says the garrison and Spanish outposts have daily conflicts with the insurgents. It says the Americans dare not attack Manila, fearing to find themselves confronted by rebels and unable to withstand them.

CONTRADICTORY ORDERS.

Toral Ordered From Madrid to Fight While He Has Life.

Madrid, July 14—Noon—It is officially announced that Blanco has been instructed to order the Spanish commander at Santiago to resist to the death. This is in answer to Blanco's message saying he had given Toral discretionary powers.

New York, July 14.—The Sun prints the following from Madrid: "The war office has received from Blanco a notification that he has instructed General Toral, the commander at Santiago, to resist the Americans as long as possible, but fully empowering him to end the struggle at his discretion."

Three Were Killed.

Reino, Wis., July 14.—Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed the 3-story structure of the Racine Malleable and wrought iron company, resulting in a pecuniary loss of \$100,000, the death of three persons and serious injury to a score or more of others.

The fire started in the varnish room, and so little was thought of the blaze at first that the men in the room did not give the alarm, thinking they could put it out without the assistance of the fire department. Suddenly the flames leaped out into the main shop and enveloped the whole building in which were 100 men. Those on the ground floor had no trouble in escaping, and most of the men on the second floor got out without injury. The workmen on the third floor were caught as in a trap. So suddenly did the flames reach them that several were blinded or suffocated by the smoke before help could reach them. Though the fire company was a block away, the building was a mass of flames before the department arrived.

PARLEYING ENDED.

Foremptory Order Sent From Washington to Bombard Immediately.

Washington, July 14.—The administration at last has taken the matter into its own hands decisively, and has directed that parleying be ended and that the work of subduing the Spanish garrison and compelling its surrender be proceeded with at once. After days of postponement and parley, Shafter, by direction of the powers in Washington, has submitted his final demand. It is no different in tone to be sure than the various so-called "ultimatums" which have preceded it, but it is different in this—that the administration has given notice that bombardment must proceed at last without a further extension of time. It was ordered that unless the Spanish garrison therefore shall surrender today, the guns of the army and of the fleet will be turned upon the city, and it will be buried under a deadly rain of shells. The understanding is that Sampson is to use his discretion in forcing the harbor.

In answer to the peremptory direction, Shafter sent the following: "Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with General Toral, and have extended truce until noon tomorrow; told him that his surrender only will be considered, and that he was with hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight. I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender. If he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon with every gun I have, and will have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells."

A few days ago it was stated that the president would insist upon unconditional surrender, but it appears that conditions had been modified. This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for General Toral's army, removed to Spain, would be harmless to prevent our further operations in Cuba, and would serve as good a purpose as would the destruction of the Spanish army. To allow the Spanish general to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana on the other hand would put us under the obligation of overcoming that additional force when it comes to the siege of Havana. Our government also is moved to make this proposal to remove the Spanish forces to Spain through a strong desire to close up the operations at Santiago at the earliest possible moment.

This desire has been materially strengthened by the appearance of yellow fever within the American lines. It was at first supposed that the men were falling ill with malaria and climatic fever, so the cases were reported as simply suspicious. Now, however, it is the final admission that they are genuine yellow fever, the war department making public the following statement concerning the condition of things in the hospitals near Santiago: "On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lieutenant Colonel Hope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the surgeon general that there were 14 cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred. Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses."

The appearance of fever at this stage does not surprise the medical officers of the department. They made every preparation that science can suggest to protect the American troops from the fever, but it is fully realized that men working in trenches half full of mud and water, soaked for 24 hours at a time in tropical rains, recklessly disregarding the advice of the medical corps in the matter of drinking unboiled water and

It is not doubted that General Shafter has done all that is possible to prevent close communication between the soldiers and the refugees for sanitary reasons; but in his efforts to assist the poor people he has been obliged to make use of the quartermaster's department to deliver supplies to them, and from the exposure thus resulting the 14 cases reported found their origin, as the latest dispatches say that nine of the cases were among the quartermaster's department employees and five among refugees. The cases are regarded as mild. The promptness with which the sick men have been isolated and the thorough precautions adopted to secure for them the best nursing and medicine, combined with the improved methods of treatment of fever that have been developed by the United States marine hospital service and adopted by the

army, would seem to warrant the confidence expressed by medical officers here of the ability of the surgeons to prevent any extension of the fever. The presence in the camp of Dr. John Guiteras of the university of Pennsylvania, one of the most famous yellow fever experts in the world, is an additional source of confidence in the proper management of the situation.



DR. JOHN M. GUITERAS.

According to the best information obtainable by the navy department there has been no sign of contagious diseases among the men on any of the vessels of Sampson's fleet, nor among the marines at Guantanamo, the first of the American forces to land in Cuba. The exemption of the latter from disease, although they have been camped out in the tropics for over a month, is undoubtedly attributable to the ability of the marine officers to enforce very much stricter conditions upon their men than are possible of observance among volunteers and regular soldiers. General Duffield, who is ill in front of Santiago, is down with the yellow fever. The dispatch to the war department announcing his illness does not make this statement, but it says that he has been isolated. No other construction can therefore be placed upon the telegram. His condition is said to be serious. It will be remembered that General Duffield's brigade was stationed at Siboney, the town which General Miles ordered burned because it was the nucleus of infection.

Turning to the far east, it was refreshing to receive good news again from Dewey. In fact it is beginning to be remarked that that officer is usually able to make felicitous reports. The administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the admiral in meeting, as he did, the grave issue presented to him at Subic bay. Naval officers too were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German Irene after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord. A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene was much superior to either of the American vessels, and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together. From this it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy rather than from any indisposition to try conclusions with the two American ships.

The Germans Interfered.
Hong Kong, July 14.—Letters received from Cavite under date of July 8 say that while the Spanish steamer Filipinas was hiding in the river near Subig, the crew mutinied and killed the officers. They handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and dispatched it to Subig for the purpose of making an attack on Grande island. The Germans interfered, and it was not until the Raleigh and Concord shelled the place that the Spanish commander made submission and gave up his sword. The 500 men comprising the garrison were taken from them. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one hotchkiss gun were also captured. This victory gives the Americans control of Subic bay, a Spanish strategic point, and frustrates the Spanish plan to prolong their domination in the Philippines. The Spanish were endeavoring to protect it with submarine mines, and to make it ready for occupancy of the Spanish fleet supposed to be on its way from Spain.

Peculiar Accident to a Train.
Boston, July 14.—While the afternoon Brockton and Woods Hole train was crossing the drawbridge just outside the Kneeland street station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad yesterday, a schooner's bowsprit struck it and nearly tore the roof off two of the cars. Two of the passengers were injured very slightly.

Daniel Lynch, 34 years, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself with a table knife because of idleness.

Bicycle Riders = = =

May look for a harvest in our sale of Golf Cycle suits. Every one bristles with prices, cut from 20 to 35 per cent. They're the pinnacle of perfection and the kind that will appeal to the good judgment of late buyers. To go with them we've a lot of fresh, nobby outing shirts at 35c that will tempt hard-to-please people. Our underwear and hosiery department is a very busy spot in our store. Reason: because we're trafficking in 50c underwear at 39c and 15c hosiery at 3 for a quarter. A multitude of patterns, new and attractive, in our 12 1-2c neckwear, made up in all desirable shapes.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

WEBER BROS., CUT-PRICE SHOE STORE,
82 Main Street.

SPECIAL SALE!

For this week we place on sale all of our Men's Fine Quality Colored Vici Kid and Willow Calf Lace Shoes, hand-sewed, manufactured by E. H. Stetson & Co., and sold for \$5 per pair by us regularly.

We place them now on sale at

\$3.98 ---Per Pair--- \$3.98

Now is your chance, gentlemen, to procure a fine bargain while the sizes are all here.

WEBER BROS.,

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

We Mind

Our P's and Q's
see!

Pratt the
Pioneer Cut
rice Druggist

Gives you

Quality and
Quantity

In Every Purchase.

Prescriptions.

Where do you get your prescriptions compounded? Human life often hangs in the balance, and upon the accuracy of the prescriptions depends much. We use only the purest drugs. Licensed druggists give them the most careful attention and we guarantee their accuracy. We will deliver them free of charge to your house.

Remember the place,
30 Main Street,
Opposite State Street.

High Grade Clothes Low Grade Prices.

For the next 30 days we shall sell all our fine imported and domestic suitings, overcoatings, and trousers at greatly reduced prices. We have an elegant line of Scotch and worsted fabrics suitable for business suits and everything made in black coatings for cutaway and frock suits,

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Special Sale of Trousers at \$7.00 per pair.

P. J. BOLAND,

Tailor and Furnisher, Boland Block

-----Let Us Repair Your Wheels or Watches-----

'98 Hartford Tires,	\$2 00	'98 Trinity Tires,	\$1 50
" Vim Tires,	2 00	" Calc'm King Lamps,	3 50
" Regal Tires,	1 75	" Solar Gas,	3 00

GEO. E. PATTON COMPANY,
49 Center Street.



Detective Pease Notified—The New State Road—Water Famine Feared—Did the Whole Business.

At the last annual town meeting it was voted that the town should take the contract for building the state road if any were built in town this year, but the selectmen have received a blank from the highway commission which if they sign will waive all of their rights to so contract. The object of this is not entirely clear, but the selectmen will probably sign the waiver, as they are not particular as to who builds the road so long as it is built. Chairman Sanford says the appropriation will probably not extend the road as far as the Methodist church. He says the distance is about three-quarters of a mile and on the line is the Markham hill, where heavy grading will doubtless have to be done. The total amount of state road in town is about a mile and a quarter and its cost was in the neighborhood of \$17,000. Mr. Sanford thinks the building of the road from the Markham place westward will be more expensive than were the other sections and that the appropriation will probably not bring it further than the Walley bridge.

DETECTIVE PEASE NOTIFIED.

Sheriff Richards, who is busily working on the Benjamin mystery, wrote to State Detective Pease of Lee Wednesday informing him of affairs on Oak Hill and requesting his aid in the attempt to ferret out the guilty parties. The night assault on Henry Benjamin with cobble stones and what is believed to have been the poisoning of his well are still the talk of the town and all sorts of opinions are expressed and many different theories are advanced. Some think that in the excitement following these manifestations the affair has been unduly magnified, but Sheriff Richards regards it as a very serious matter and fears that murder will result unless the law can be brought to bear in time. He looks for an early visit from Detective Pease and hopes that with his assistance the facts will be brought to light and the guilty parties to justice.

WATER FAMINE FEARED.

The recent dry spell has had its effect on the water supply and in consequence the Williamstown Water company has prohibited the use of lawn hose without special permits from the treasurer, W. B. Clark. Superintendent Sanford says the privilege of using lawn hose is not included in the rights of water takers and that the use of such hose will not be allowed except when permits are obtained. The water in the reservoir settled a foot last week and it is deemed wise to begin to economize now instead of waiting until there is a serious shortage.

DID THE WHOLE BUSINESS.

William H. Blair of Blackinton and Ella T. O'Connor of North Adams called at the office of Town Clerk Noel Wednesday afternoon and requested a marriage license. The document was made out and when the couple learned that Mr. Noel was a justice of the peace they decided to close up the contract then and there. Two men who happened to be in the store were called into the office as witnesses and the ceremony was performed by Mr. Noel in a manner which gave the couple no intimation that it was the first time he had ever officiated in that capacity.

Mrs. Harry Blackall received a telegram Wednesday announcing the serious injury of her brother, Frank Le Clair in Saratoga. She was later informed by telephone that he had lost an arm and a leg, but no particulars of the accident were given. Mrs. Blackall left on the 8.15 train in the evening for Saratoga. Her husband is a Fitchburg railroad employee and they recently moved to this town from Mechanicville, N. Y. The injured man is 22 years old and is not known in this town.

Dr. J. B. Hull, assisted by Dr. M. M. Brown of North Adams, performed an operation Tuesday on the leg of Thomas Daley of the White Oaks, removing a portion of the tibia. The operation was successful and the patient is doing well.

W. H. Mason will erect a high board fence between his stone crusher and the road to lessen the danger of frightening horses.

Mrs. C. Cook has gone to Bennington, Vt., to spend some time at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Moore.

Rev. Theodore Sedgwick is spending a few days in Stockbridge.

Benjamin C. Cook has returned to his home in West Superior, Wis. His wife is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Houghton.

Norman Ransford has sold a Rambler bicycle to Leroy Sherman of Graylock.

Dr. C. D. Tefft has had the windows and doors of his dental office suitably lettered. The work was done by F. H. Redding of North Adams.

Mrs. W. G. Van Valkenburg of Saratoga, N. Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lazotte of Lincoln street.

F. E. Moore is preparing to concrete the bottom of the new horse tower and he will also lay a concrete walk about four feet wide along the north side of the opera house, in which are the doors leading to the horse room and the selectmen's office.

A meeting will be held by the selectmen of Williamstown at their office, Opera House block, on Wednesday, July 20, at 2 p. m., to decide the question of pole locations applied for by the New England Telephone & Telegraph company. It is very desirable that the town shall have a telephone exchange in order that the people may obtain telephones at \$27 and \$33, instead of from \$100 to \$110 per year, the present price. All business men interested in this matter and citizens of Williamstown are requested to attend. A representative of the company will be present to give full explanations.

Mrs. Lydia Welch moved today from C. D. Brown's house on Main street to 25 E. Brown's house on Main hill.

The Easy Food Easy to Buy, Easy to Cook, Easy to Eat, Easy to Digest. Quaker Oats At all grocers in 2-lb. pkgs. only

A quartet of young colored men from the Hampton, Va., Normal and Agricultural Institute will sing at the morning service in the Congregational church next Sunday. Brief accounts of life at Hampton institute and in the south will also be given by negro and Indian students. All are invited to hear these young men.

Mrs. Henry Seeley, who has been seriously ill for six weeks, is rapidly improving and her early recovery is now looked for.

W. F. Williams and Herbert Seeley left town Wednesday afternoon for a two days' fishing trip to Grafton, N. Y.

Joseph Quinn will remain on duty in the postoffice until Assistant Postmaster Towne returns from his wedding tour next week. He will then take a position in Neyland & Quinn's store. C. H. Taylor returned from Lansingburgh, N. Y., Wednesday.

Two deer were seen in a hay field in the White Oaks Tuesday.

W. T. Quinn, who graduated from Williams college in June, will take charge of Neyland & Quinn's shoe department for one year and will then take up the study of law.

Capt. E. C. Gale of the 2d New York regiment telegraphed to his wife that the regiment was to sail from Tampa Wednesday morning, but he did not know its destination. It is supposed the Williamstown boys who recently joined the regiment as recruits are now with it on the water.

The Eggleston family arrived from New York Wednesday and are settled in their summer home on South street.

DR. C. T. KINSMAN, Dentist. Noyes block, Spring street, Williamstown.

CHARLES T. TEFFT, Dentist. Water, corner Main Street, Williamstown, Mass.

"Get your bicycle sundries at Hodge's. You will save money, 22 Summer street."

"Strawberry shortcake, with cream, at Hodge's tonight and every night."

"Luggage carriers, 15c; Toe clips, 15c; a 1001 Tire, \$1.75; at Hodge's, 22 Summer street. Tel. 223-4."

Pyrocure. An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

A FEW POINTERS.

Recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 25c and 50c. Sold by all druggists; ask for a free sample today.

FASHION AND FABRIC.

Dashing suits in patriotic color melanges are set forth for the summer season.

The gray gowns this year are extremely dainty and handsome, and they appear in every sort of material.

Knife plaited frills appear once again among the fluffy trimmings of the airy summer gowns both for day and evening wear.

There are no surprising novelties in parasols this year. Chiffon is almost omnipresent, and when this is absent lace is found.

A very large portion of the diaphanous silks and muslins this year are trimmed with loops, bows, knots, bands and floating ends of velvet ribbon of medium width.

The new "dresden" challises are manufactured in Lyons, and they show many of the very attractive designs popular in the silks and small patterned satins of last winter.

It seems quite likely that the new rouseau hats, turning abruptly off the face, will be very strong rivals this season to the bodice portion and front of the gown with black lace, with girlish and yoke, bretelle or vest piece of the finest cut jet.

Bright colored capes of plaited silk muslin, these chiffon and transparent silk are one of the fancies of the season. The material is accordion plaited, and billows and yards of it are used for each cape, which is pointed front and back, short over the sleeves. It is sometimes finished with very long scarf ends.—New York Post.

CURTAIN RAISERS.

Jefferson de Angelis is summing in London.

Elita Proctor Otis plays the leading role in "Sporting Life" next season, under the management of Jacob Litt.

Miss Zulmore Seales Bolkom, reader, has accepted an engagement to travel with the Chicago Ladies' quartet next season.

Kyle Bellow, the actor, has been made a fellow of the Royal Geographical society and a fellow of the Royal Microscopical society.

Manager A. M. Palmer has a new farce comedy by Mrs. Chatterton, entitled "That Man," which he intends to give a serial production in August.



A PREGNANT LESSON.

Much of Spain's and Italy's Woe Due to Destruction of Forests.

Inasmuch as a proposition is pending in congress to reopen to settlement certain forest reservations in the west, a very pertinent comment is that made by Mr. Charles Francis Adams on one of the causes that have led to the downfall of Spain. It is a fact that this peninsula once supported a population of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 and now holds a meager 17,000,000. The main reason for that is stated by Mr. Adams as follows:

During the last three years I have passed much time in Europe, visiting, among other countries, Spain, Italy, Germany, France and England. Whoever wishes to study the effect of deforesting on a country and on its people should by all means visit Spain. Not only has the country been ruined, but the very character of the people has been changed by the wholesale destruction of trees and the neglect of their renewal. The rivers have become mountain torrents and large portions of the country a rugged, upland desert. The same process is today going on in Italy. The result on that country, as noticed by me in visits ten years apart, is lamentable. The ancient forests are being wholly stripped from the mountains, and, while the rivers are converted into torrents, the water is not held in the soil. In Germany, on the other hand, the forestry laws are admirable. The result upon the country, climate and rainfall is apparent to the most careless observer.

It is certainly timely to urge the nation that it shall not permit itself to copy the Spanish example of decay in this or in any other respect. The fact stated by Mr. Adams has been corroborated again and again to the effect that the denudation of the mountain slopes of Spain and the erosion of its soil have reduced it to a condition of semi-aridity and lessened its power to support population until one-third of its ancient population is today indulging in bread riots.

It should be a shock to our self respect to note that of all the civilized nations we most nearly copy the Spanish stupidity in the waste of our forests. The source of our error is nearer than theirs. Our grandfathers or great-grandfathers were from the necessity of the case a tree falling race, and with the custom inherited from them we have gone on destroying forests where they still exist and failing to restore the waste land that they have been cut from. We should certainly set about showing ourselves to be wiser than the nation whose decay is now so evident. The forests of the Pacific slope should be intelligently preserved; the waste lands of the Mississippi valley and Atlantic coast should be reforested.

There can be no better investment in a double sense than to replant those portions of the country that are practically useless for farming with the trees that in a generation or two would by their value as timber repay the cost with interest.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Sweet, but Hot.

The warmest meal on record on Puget sound was eaten Saturday night near Buena, on the east shore of the sound between Tacoma and Seattle. The feast was a member of the Bruin family, and beehives loaded with honey and living, stinger loaded honey makers were the bill of fare.

The hives belonged to Dr. Oliver and were standing in his yard near Buena. Their delicious honey attracted the bear and tempted him beyond resistance, bees and their weapons notwithstanding.

Mr. Bruin was not at all backward in helping himself, and when the feast was done he had swallowed the honey and bees of one hive and part of those of a second. He left nothing to tell the tale except his footprints on the sand, the partly demolished hive and the home and the remainder of the homestead, together with the doctor, who is busy explaining how it happened and congratulating himself upon his fortunate escape.—Tacoma Ledger.

Billboard Death Notices.

Not uncommon on the billboards of Rome are death announcements. I translated one from a white poster with a heavy black border, perhaps 8 feet long by 2 feet wide:

Yesterday, at 5:30 a. m., after a severe illness, succumbed Giuseppe Siaz of the record office of the Chamber of Commerce of Rome, a man most noble and patriotic. His friends are invited to accompany the body to its last abode, starting from the house for the Lingers at 8 o'clock on Wednesday next, the 6th.

This placard, like all others in Rome, bore a 1 cent internal revenue stamp. Even the placards in shop windows, when conveying any announcement, are thus stamped. It is a tax which certainly meets some of Adam Smith's famous canons, being, at any rate, cheap and easy of collection, for it would be very easy to discover any attempt to evade it.—Press and Printer.

Calcutta's Latest Score.

Far worse than the plague is the inoculation scare now prevalent in Calcutta. There is not a chappasse, servant or baboo who is not persuaded that orders have come out that everybody must be forcibly inoculated, and in support of this belief cases are quoted of people having been forcibly inoculated in the streets by being pricked on the neck and back with some instrument resembling a lancet. There can be no reasonable doubt that there are some badmashies making capital out of the scare, and so firmly rooted is the idea in the minds of the ignorant people that nothing short of drastic measures on the part of the government will restore order.—Calcutta Englishman.

The Voice Said "No."

It is said that Emerson in his day was fond of telling a story of a little girl, which he admitted always called the tears to his eyes. A wise and saintly Quakeress with whom he was acquainted was once asked by her small daughter if she might do something that took her fancy for the moment. Her mother replied, "What does the voice in thee say?" The child went off, and after awhile returned to say, "Mother, the little voice says, 'No.'"



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

Is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the composition, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

How the Quiet Looking Stranger Bluffed the Strategists.

The quiet looking stranger listened to the bulletin board strategists for some time in silence. He listened until they had condemned every feature of the campaign, utterly demolished the policy of the leaders and conclusively shown that Miles, Shafter and all the others in military authority were clearly in the wrong. Then he spoke up. "You are quite right, gentlemen," he said. "Everything is going wrong. Instead of landing at Balquair, Shafter should have swung ashore at Tajababo." "What place is that?" inquired the leading strategist. "Tajababo. Then he could have pushed his advance to Demajagabo, with his left resting on Berraco and his right wing encircling Prudencia. This would have brought his center at Mogote within easy halting distance of Quentaqui and Juragua. Do you follow me?" "Ye-es," murmured the strategists. "Then he should have pushed his left center sharply against Juraguasito and made a feint at Firmeza, St. Ana and Altarea. Are you with me still?" "Ye-es," said the strategists. "This would have thrown his skirmishers across the Rio Justicia and given him a short cut to Punta Julia. You see?"

The strategists faintly nodded. "Then by swimming the Rio Onampa and enfilading the Grau Mesa he could have brought up his reserves from Enas Dermajagabo and hurled them at San Juan, San Pablo and San Pedro. Had he done this at the proper moment his advance would have been carried through Santiago with sufficient force to land it at Rosa Molino, Solidad, and even Hongolosango—and of course the day would be ours. Am I right?" "Ye-es," whispered the paralyzed strategists, and the stranger strode away.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Villainous Trick.

"What's the matter, uncle? Had a fight?"

"Ain't had it yet, boss, but dat yaller nigger dat imposed on a ole man's ignorance by gittin me toe put up a Spanish flag on my house by tellin me it was de flag o' de Cubians, is natchelly gwine toe git ho's blossom end knocked plum off des as soon as I gits ober de results o' de visit I got fum my neighbors. You heah me!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Would Smoke In Good Time.

Talking about cool men on the gallows—a murderer while ascending to the death trap was offered a cigar by a man in the crowd. He accepted it, when another man shouted:

"Don't you want a match, pardner?"

"No, thanks," was the reply, as the sheriff was adjusting the black cap, "I'll light it when I get there!"—Atlanta Constitution.

BADLY BEATEN.

The Enemy's Forces Are Routed in North Adams.

As see the enemy's ships before the armored squadrons of Uncle Sam, so are retreating useless remedies for catarrh before the steady success of California Catarrh Cure. The best arguments are facts, and facts accomplished cannot be doubted. Facts accomplished have convinced North Adams people. Other remedies may be pleasant, but as a well-known physician lately said: "To waste time on useless remedies is dangerous, for in the treatment of all diseases time is everything." And that California Catarrh Cure works surely and swiftly; that its success is not approached by any other remedy ever compounded is proved by such cases as this: "I have been troubled with catarrh for a long time; suffering with severe headaches, so that I could not work, hawking, spitting and often gagging, especially in the morning, which sometimes caused me to lose my breakfast. My throat troubled me a great deal and the odor from the breath was very bad. I have doctored and spent lots of money, but never found anything so effective as California Catarrh Cure, which I got at Burlington & Darby's. It has helped me in every way. I now notice no unpleasant odor, and am able to retain my breakfast. It is great medicine."

In cases of Hay Fever, California Catarrh Cure gives you immediate relief. Use it now, and you may entirely avoid next season's attack of the malady, by getting the mucous membrane into a strong, healthy condition, that resists all inflammation. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents; three times as much, one dollar.



Pyrocure Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Try one more.

Try Pyrocure—

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given it their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefited. Of how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURE is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

For sale by North Adams, Adams, Williamstown, North Pownal and Wilmington druggists.

THE PYROCURE COMPANY,

North Adams, Mass.

ALFORD

Invites You

To Read This:

A good double tenement house, in a very desirable location, lot 86x90; a number of good features about this property that will be given upon application, and the price is only \$3,500.

And This:

Another double tenement house in the fifth ward that should, and undoubtedly will, find a ready purchaser. Price and particulars on application.

And This:

A two-tenement house, just completed, in good locality, modern improvements, lot 45x108, \$3,500.

And This:

A building lot, 54x93, in first-class neighborhood, all graded and ready to build upon, \$1,000.

And This:

A new two-tenement house, 5 rooms each, lot 54x150, desirably located and good property for home and investment, \$2,500.

And This:

Kempville houses and lots at right prices.

Fire Insurance

In the Leading Companies.

A. S. ALFORD,

Real Estate and Insurance.

90 Main Street

An Exceptional

Building Lot on

Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue.

Harvey A. Gallup,

BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

"Forgotten all the

Geography I Ever Knew."

Then brush up on the subject. Get one of the Transcript Wall Maps—5 1-2 feet long by 4 feet wide, printed on extra heavy paper, mounted on rolls, already to hang—one of the best maps published by Rand, McNally & Co., the largest map publishing concern in the country. Printed on both sides; the United States on one side; on the other a complete map of the world. Counties, railroads, rivers, towns, etc. all correctly located. Such a map will enable you to follow the world's news intelligently and will be an educator for the children.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will give one of these magnificent maps, together with THE DAILY TRANSCRIPT delivered by carrier or sent by mail. Or if already a subscriber, you can secure the map upon payment of 75 cent accompanied by 12 coupons clipped from any issue of THE TRANSCRIPT.

The Transcript

Publishing Co., North Adams, Mass.

Copley Square

--Hotel.

Huntington Ave., cor. Dexter St., Boston. A new and elegantly appointed fireproof hotel. Pleasantly and conveniently located. One minute from Huntington Ave. Station. R. & A. R. Five to eight minutes to shopping centers and places of amusement. Electric cars to all points pass the door.

Rooms Single or En Suite, with Privilege of Bath. American plan, \$1.50 per day and up. European, Rooms \$2.50 per day and up.

F. S. Risteen & Co.

Judge

A

Jewelry

Store

By its Watches and Diamonds, Judge in this way, we will not be found lacking, carrying, as we do, a full line of the celebrated Howard Watches and a large stock of Diamonds, every one reliable. Wedding Gifts and Wedding Engraving are coming in for a good deal of attention just now. Be sure that we can fill your wants well and reasonably.

L. M. BARNES,

5 Wilson Block

LADIES Who Have Used Them Recommend as the BEST

PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Immediate relief, no danger, no pain. Carrying, as we do, a full line of the celebrated Howard Watches and a large stock of Diamonds, every one reliable. Wedding Gifts and Wedding Engraving are coming in for a good deal of attention just now. Be sure that we can fill your wants well and reasonably.



SOLD THE ELEPHANT.

John Baczynsky Gets Rid of His Mail Route, and Laughs Again.

For some time there has been nothing heard of John Baczynsky, the man who secured the position as mail carrier to Savoy. At his last mention, he had received a slight increase in his salary from the government agents, and was apparently satisfied to continue his work. However, he does not seem to have made much money, for he has sold his right, title, and interest to John Burke of Sebastopol, and from the fact that he is now laughing up his sleeve, one would think that some one else has taken both Mr. Baczynsky and his mail route. The only thing that both Mr. Burke and Baczynsky are sure of is that Baczynsky will have to resume the work, as it is he who has given security that the work will be done.

GAVE A CONCERT.

Quite unexpectedly Germania band gave a concert on the Center street band stand Wednesday evening and it was heard by about 300 people. The program rendered was a good one and the selections were well played. The large audience was generous in its applause and would like to hear the music often than one a month.

A few business men conferred with H. B. Wyman in regard to lighting the band stand with electric lights. They were told that he would light the band stand free of charge provided they would pay for the wiring and fixtures. They refused and as a result it will be necessary for a band to furnish its own light. The wiring would not cost over \$5 and it seems too bad that this amount cannot be raised.

PLAYING AT BOSTON.

The Louisville baseball team is playing against Boston at Boston this week. They had three games scheduled but rain interfered Wednesday. Since Michael Powers of Renfrew graduated from North Adams university, Indiana, and signed with Louisville, he has not played many games but his friends have been more than pleased with what he has done as a leaguer. In his last game he caught well and his score was one run, two base hits, three assists and no errors. He first began his ball playing by catching for a team of boys at Renfrew who were called the "Bonapickers."

PLEASANT BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A pleasant birthday party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Powers on Powers street, Tuesday afternoon. It was in honor of the fifth birthday of their niece, Margaret Sullivan. About 30 children were invited and during the afternoon the little ones played various games. At 5 o'clock a tea was served and all had an excellent time. The little hostess was the recipient of handsome presents as souvenirs of the occasion.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. D. C. Moran announced last Sunday that the annual summer Sunday school vacation would begin. The 10:30 o'clock mass will also be a low mass until further notice. The ladies of the church will serve their regular 10 cent supper at the old St. Charles' church Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. An excellent bill of fare is being arranged and all are cordially invited to attend. The proceeds are to be given to the new St. Thomas' church fund.

Master John Mole of Pittsfield, formerly of this city has been very ill but is slowly improving.

George Raymond has resigned his position as a machinist in the Berkshire mills and taken a position with the General Electric company of Schenectady, N. Y.

Payson Northrup of North Adams is training E. W. Smith's black cat "Goodspeed."

Miss Irene Whipple of Summer street is visiting with her mother in Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Arnold are visiting friends in Springfield.

Peter Perry of Springfield street has been visiting friends in Pittsfield.

Officer Henry Whipple of North Adams visited friends here Wednesday evening.

Miss Carrie Coop of Commercial street has gone to Schenectady, N. Y., for a visit.

Attention is called to M. Frumkin & Co's advertisement in the next column.

Charles E. Jenks spent Wednesday in Pittsfield.

Miss Madge Anthony of Tufts college has returned home after spending a few weeks in Maine.

A number of young ladies from this town will leave next week for a stay at Winthrop beach, Boston.

A son was born Monday, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ford.

W. J. Beckwith of Salem, former superintendent of schools here, with his wife and daughter, Miss Fannie, arrived here Wednesday evening and will visit for a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fayles of Liberty street.

Harley Moran, who conducted a pool room in Carpenter's block on Myrtle street, has returned to Amsterdam, N. Y.

The regular meeting of the American Order of Foresters will be held this evening.

Most of the gardeners and farmers would have been pleased with more rain Wednesday.

There will be a flag raising at the Howland House at Zylonite this evening. Music will be by Germania band, speeches will be made, a quartet will sing and there will be a good display of fireworks.

W. W. Ripley has taken a position as cook in Loughlin's restaurant on Myrtle street. Mr. Ripley is an experienced man and formerly worked for Hensford & Co. of North Adams.

Another dance will be held at Hoosac Valley park Saturday evening with music by the Ladies Adeline orchestra.

L. Brown Renfrew has purchased a handsome flag pole. It is the longest in town, being 60 feet long. It will be raised at his property on East street and a large flag will float from it.

Paul Mooney's new cottage at Forest park is being painted.

L. A. Thatcher has sold another

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Food One Should Eat in Summer—Making a Room Livable—Ventilating the Bedroom.

Not cold food, but food which will generate a minimum amount of heat in the body, is the proper fare during hot weather. Instinct and common experience lead us to avoid at this season foods known to be heat producing, such as pork or other fat meat and cornmeal. The properties of fat and oil which cause them to burn readily in the air make them excellent fuel in the body. Oatmeal, which contains twice and in some cases three times as large a proportion of fat as cornmeal and four or five times as much as cracked wheat, is the least desirable of breakfast cereals for summer use. Rice has no fat, hence its value as a hot weather food.

It is not to be inferred from these facts that we need no fat in hot weather. We are likely, however, to get all that we need, if not more, in our ordinary allowance of butter, milk, cream and meat, a certain amount being mixed through even lean tissue.

The juicy fruits and vegetables abundant in summer seem intended by nature to replace in the system the water lost by excessive perspiration. For rebuilding the tissues of the body we require a constant supply of foods containing nitrogen, "flesh forming" foods, as they are commonly called. Meat is rich in this material, but is contained in larger quantities when rare than when well done. As in the case of fats, appetite guides us in this matter, making a slice of rare beef less tempting in August than in January. Fish and fowl, being less stimulating than meat, largely take its place in summer with benefit to the health of the household. Milk and eggs, peas and beans are good tissue builders, free from the undesirable qualities of meat. Where these are plenty the housekeeper need not fear that the household will suffer even if good meat should be hard to obtain.

Do not omit soup from the summer bill of fare. A slow fire is sufficient for preparing stock. The vegetables or other material to be served in it can be cooked at any time. Then over a gas or oil stove the soup may in a few minutes be made ready for the table. With a hot soup to begin with, the chief dish of the next course may well be cold meat, carefully sliced or prepared in some attractive form.

Fan Palms and Art Work.

Beautiful wall pockets are made by weaving the slender spikes of the newly cut leaves of the fan palm into the shape desired. They are very unique, quite like the native work of the Hawaiians and south sea islanders. The hard wood stems of the leaves, when saved off, make very artistic plaques. On them may be painted any scene, flowers, etc. The thorny edge must be left intact, and the plaque may be hung against the wall or otherwise displayed. The leaves, after drying, make very attractive decorations of themselves. They may also be placed in a corner or against the wall and used as photograph holders, the cards being inserted in slits made in the leaf for the purpose. A touch of gold paint here and there adds to the effect.

On strips of bark, torn from the trunk of the tree after the leaves have been removed, may be painted a side view of an Indian's face. The effect is peculiar, almost weird. The brown of the bark forms the complexion, the outlining of the features being done in black, with dashes of red for nostril and lips. The top of the strip is fringed out and a headress of feathers is simulated with paint. The long locks are also painted and strings of beads or the top of a gay blanket.—Emma Seckle Marshall in Housekeeper.

Making a Room Livable.

In summer quarters where space is limited, at boarding house or hotel, it is possible to make a pretty sitting room out of one's bedroom with little trouble or expense. The following sketch represents a cot or iron bedstead turned into a divan sofa simply by covering the whole bed with one piece of drapery made out of unbleached muslin and blue denim and piling up cushions stuffed with excelsior and covered with gay chintz. A little tea service, which takes up scarcely any room in one's trunk, and any small table complete the arrangement, which certainly is much prettier than the ordinary bed. Some women have the delightful knack of making a room look "livable" in an hour or so after their arrival, while others are content to exist for weeks at a time surrounded by ugliness. "I always carry a trunk with me full of cushions and rugs and tea things," said a woman who was more or less of an itinerant. "When one travels as much as I have done, one learns to be like a snail and carry one's house along."—New York Tribune.

Bedroom Ventilation.

A lecturer upon health topics said once: "If you have not a cross circulation of air in your bedroom, it can be ventilated, or the air changed, for the time being at least, by taking the edge of one of the doors in the room and swinging it briskly to and fro 22 or 23 times." This advice proves to be satisfactory when taken, and if any one desires the best authority for it the man who raises bees will give it, says an exchange. It is only a returning to nature's first principles. One of the important functions of some of the bees is to keep the hive ventilated, and this they do with their wings, fanning and keeping the air in motion.

Do not sleep in the same underclothing you wear during your waking hours. Use common sense in dressing, and be careful to avoid drafts at night.

WHAT TO EAT AND DRINK.

Eat sparingly. Avoid heating drinks or food. Take mild laxatives. A small dose of bicarbonate of soda three times a day is good.

Eat moderately of what the stomach craves, excepting fatty and heating foods, but tainted fruit is poison.

Don't drink too much food fluids. Milk and whisky is the best hot weather drink.—New York Journal.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The railway arbitration bill, known as the Erdman arbitration bill, was finally amended and fixed up so that it met the approval of both the senate and the house of representatives. The bill, as passed, provides a mode of conciliation, mediation and arbitration in the disputes between railroad corporations and their employees, and great care has been exercised to make involuntary performance of personal service impossible. An amendment covering this point was made in the senate. Receivers of railroads appointed by the federal courts are forbidden by the bill to reduce the wages of any class of employees without the direct order of the court, and such an order is not to be issued until after notice of the intention of the receiver to apply for its issue has been posted on the bulletin board in every station on the road for 20 days and opportunity given the representatives of the employees to be affected to be fully heard. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for railroad officials to discriminate against employees because they belong to labor unions. Blacklisting of discharged employees is forbidden, and no employee can be compelled to contribute to a relief organization or to make an agreement that in case of injury his damages shall be measured by the amount of money that is to his credit in a relief organization, be he a member.

The Tallest Landmark in the World.

The most important island in the Canary group is Tenerife, whose famous mountain is known to navigators as one of the most imposing landmarks in the world. The mountain rises 12,183 feet above the sea, the peak having the form of a sugar loaf. Considering the fact that the island is itself a mountain, springing almost perpendicularly from the ocean, the bottom of which is six miles below, Tenerife is the loftiest peak in the world. Beside it Mount Blanc is a pygmy. Cotopaxi, Kinchinjunga and Mount Everest dwindle by comparison. While all the islands are volcanic and all contain evidences of very recent action, Tenerife is the only one which still continues in eruption.

The summit of the mountain is a circular wall, enclosing a crater a mile in diameter and over 100 feet in depth. From the offing, and even from the seashore, the sides of Tenerife seem as though carved by hand, but the immense size of the mountain is in proportion to this crater, although it seems incredible to the looker on that at the mountain top there should be one of the largest craters in the world. The great crater of Tenerife has been quiet since Europeans early in the fifteenth century, but in scores of places on the mountain side there are smaller craters which continually emit sulphurous steams and gases and occasionally throw out small quantities of lava.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Happy Deliverance.

"Toddles, I'm in a terrible fix. One of the wheels of my new trap broke down last night, and there isn't time to fix it. I'll have to go to the races in that little top buggy of mine."

"What's the difference, Longlake? If you go there in a little top buggy, that'll be the fashion hereafter."—Chicago Tribune.

Useless.

"You don't seem to take any interest in this discussion on the pronunciation of Spanish names."

"What's the use? The chances are that there won't be any Spanish names in a month or two."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Foresight.

Lakefront—Did you notice how Dear born's little child seems to shrink from him?

Wabash—Yes, poor fellow! You see, he named her Eulalie during the infant's visit here in 1892.—New York Journal.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA.

One pound of PURE MACHINE MADE tea goes TWO or THREE times as far as in clean, hand rolled tea. Obviously, buyers of the former are less affected by the duty on tea, besides getting an absolutely PURE article.

NOTE THE ECONOMY—ONE

teaspoonful makes TWO cups with FIVE minutes infusion.

LIPTON'S Ceylon-India TEAS

"Are the finest the world produces." In sealed packages, Put up by the grower.

For Sale By E W Blackinton & Co, W H Reynolds Brown & O'Connor, H A Sherman & Co North Adams Co-operative association R Darrow.

Delicious and Pure.

The Best Tapioca in the World.

Do not think of buying any other. It is the cheapest, but is warranted to be the PUREST, REST and STRONGEST. It is the ideal article for dainty desserts. REQUIRES NO SOAKING, and cooks in a few minutes. Don't let your grocer sell you anything else in place of the genuine Minute Tapioca.

Manufactured by the White Mountain Grocery Co., Orange, Mass.

Our little booklet, "How to Cook Minute Tapioca," is free by mail.

She—Did you ever hear of the taut-wa deer?

He—No. I never have.

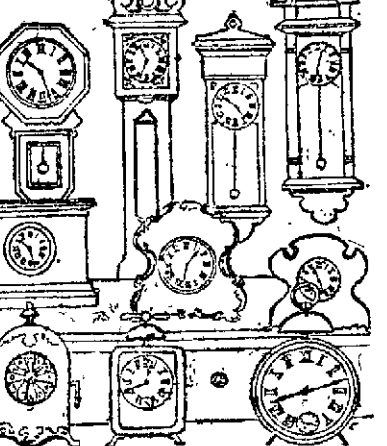
"Well, it's a lizard whose home is in New Zealand, and is usually found clinging to rocks or logs along the shores of rivers and lakes and has been known to remain in one position for months."

"I wish, dear, you could get one to do our cooking."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Doubtful Assertion.

Brown—"They say that drowning men catch at straws."

Towne—"Yes, but I doubt it. I've seen a number of men drown, and those of them who had any preference at all seemed in favor of a plank. In fact, I do not now recall ever having been asked for a straw by a gentleman who was drowning."—New York Journal.



Plenty of Time

Here, you say. "No hurry," perhaps not. We suggest the advisability of selecting your time-pieces from our large selection. We have a large and well selected assortment of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc. The quality of the goods we offer are of a superior order and prices are lower than elsewhere.

80 Main Street. Jeweler.

Monarch Polish

For Sale by W. V. BURDETT

Boston & Albany Railroad.

Trains leave North Adams, daily except Sunday, for Pittsfield and intermediate stations at 6:20, 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 6:05 p. m. Pittsfield with Westfield, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, also for New York, Albany and the west. Time tables and further particulars may be had of G. H. PATRICK, Ticket Agent, North Adams, Mass., or E. A. HANSON, G. P. A., Boston, Mass.

FOR Medicinal Uses

Every well regulated household should have on hand for emergencies a quantity of—

Pure Unadulterated Whisky.

There is so much adulteration in these goods that the only safe way is to buy from a reliable dealer. We have goods that are absolutely pure and which cannot be excelled for quality, smoothness and age.

Finest Domestic and Imported Wines for the family table or the sick room. Orders Promptly Filled.

John Barry Holden Street.

NORMAN ROSCH, Carpenter, 19 Pebble Street. Workshop near Harrington's Market Center Street.

Good work at Moderate Prices.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular meetings of the Board of Health will be held at their office in City Hall every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Office hours of the Agent of the Board of Health from 11.00 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1.00 until 2 p. m.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency.

ADAMS NAT. BANK BLDG. NORTH ADAMS, MASS. AGENT FOR

Queens Ins. Co. of America of New York Connecticut Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford Manchester Fire Ins. Co. of England Northern Nat. Ins. Co. of Milwaukee Prussian Nat. Ins. Co. of Germany

Established 1835.

Geo. F. Miller, General Insurance.

Room 3, Burlingame Bldg., North Adams. This agency is the oldest, largest and strongest in Western Massachusetts, representing all leading Foreign and American companies.

DR. MOY'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and emissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "Life Savers" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women's ailments. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. At per box \$1.00. Sold by druggists. DR. MOY'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio JOHN H. C. PRATT, North Adams, Mass.

Have Your Piano Polished.

F. Eppenger, formerly in the employ of the leading piano companies of Springfield, is now located on Dean street, in Adams. He is an expert piano polisher and is now polishing Thomas Welch's piano which went through the fire at the Cheshire hotel two years ago. If you want your piano to look as good as new, call and see him and inspect his work. Leave or address all orders at the

ADAMS HOUSE, Myrtle St., Adams, Mass.

The Transcript Map.

In our dyming column we give a full description of the handsome map which THE TRANSCRIPT is sending out among its readers. Directions are also given for using the coupon printed below. Twelve of them are required, but you need sign only one. Put that one uppermost, pin all twelve securely together, and then forward them to THE TRANSCRIPT Publishing Co., North Adams, Mass., together with the amount named.

COUPON.

Publisher of THE TRANSCRIPT North Adams, Mass.

You will find enclosed 75 cents together with 12 coupons for which I am to receive one copy of RAND, McNALLY & CO'S New Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World.

NAME.....

Street and Number.....

City or Town.....

State.....

Let Us Make Your Clothes

If you'd choose from the handsomest fabrics of the season—if you'd have the newest and best styles—if you'd have the highest class of workmanship, a perfect fit and the same of fine tailoring—let us make your clothes.

Suits From \$15 to \$25. Trousers, \$4 to \$5.

AMERICAN TAILOR, 31 Eagle Street.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY. TEETH

Best sets of teeth \$5.50 and 7.50

No better made at any price and every set guaranteed.

Gold Fillings 75c and upwards. Silver Fillings 50c. Cleaning Teeth 50c. Extracting Teeth 25c.

People's Dental Parlors, Sullivan's New Block, 34 Main St., North Adams



Business Cards.

Undertakers. SIMMONS & CARPENTER. Undertaking Undertakers, No. 212 Eagle street, North Adams, Mass.

Liveries. FORD & ARNOLD. Livery and Feed Stables. Single and double teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four or six horse teams for large or small parties. 72 Main st. Telephone 215-13.

J. H. FLAGG. Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable. Main street, opposite the Wilson House, North Adams. New coaches for weddings, parties and funerals. First-class single and double teams. Carriages at short notice on reasonable terms. Also carriage coach to and from all trains. Telephone connection.

J. COON. City Cab service. J. Coon will run a first-class cab to all parts of the city from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. Telephone 123-2.

Monumental Works. MDANY & WALSH. Dealers in and cutters of Native and Foreign Granite and Marble. No. 19 Eagle street, North Adams.

Carriages. EDMUND VADNAIS. Carriage and Wagon Builder. Manufacturer of light carriages, elegant and business and heavy wagons, made to order at short notice. All work warranted as represented. Repairing in all its branches at reasonable terms. Dealer in all kinds of factory wagons and carriages. Harness, traces, collars, blinkers, center street, rear of Blackinton block.

Professional Cards. Physicians. A. E. FALKENBURY, M. D. Diseases of the Eye and Fitting Glasses. 150 Wilson block, North Adams. Office hours: Saturdays only, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block, Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at hospital. Formerly clinical assistant at Central London Eye Hospital, also Assistant Surgeon at New York Hospital and Nose Hospital. Glasses properly fitted.

R. D. CANEDY, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours 11 to 1 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. 30 Main street. Residence 1 Pleasant street. Telephone 51-2.

A. MIGNAULT, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office 23 Summer street. Office hours 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone 235-4.

C. C. HENIN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence Postoffice block. Bank street. Specialist in the diseases of children. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 8 to 9 p. m. Telephone call 235-2.

Dentists. JOHN J. F. McLAUGHLIN, D. D. S. Dental Parlors, Collins' block, Main street. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m., 2 to 9 p. m.

Civil Engineer. F. B. LOCKE. Member American Society Civil Engineers. Survey, plans and estimates. 30 Main street, North Adams.

Attorneys. W. B. ARNOLD. Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office Room 3-4, Main block, Main street, North Adams.

JOHN E. MAGENIS. Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office Kimball block, Main street, North Adams.

WILLIAM H. THATCHER. Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office rooms Kimball block, North Adams, Mass.

JOHN H. MACK. Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office in the North Adams Savings Bank building, 77 Main street.

Architects. ARTHUR G. LINDLEY. Practical Architect. 8 Church street. Willing to draw, estimate, and specifications furnished at reasonable prices. Call at office or communicate by mail. Prompt attention.

French Teacher. MILLE M. PERRAULT. French Teacher. Private and Class Lessons. Bank street, over postoffice.

Tariff on Woolens.

The tariff bill has passed and Woolens will be higher. Now is a good time to lay in supplies. We have a full line of our own stock of Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, and goods for all kinds of ladies' wear, for both summer and winter. Elegant things for ladies' bicycle suits, and Men's Golf and Bicycle wear. Prices still low, quality high.

Blackinton Co. Blackinton, Mass

PASTURING.

Have a large pasture; plenty of feed and good water. Horses and cattle wanted to stock it. W. A. BALLOU.

Citizens Evening Line

TROY TO NEW YORK. PALACE STEAMERS: Saratoga, Capt. T. D. Adams; City of Troy, Capt. C. D. Wolcott. Leave Troy daily at 7.30 p. m. (Saturdays excepted). Ten arrivals of evening trains. Sundays at 6 p. m. Brilliantly lighted throughout by electricity. Powerful searchlight added to each steamer. Fare always lower than by any other route.

The only line issuing excursion tickets to the North for \$2.50 round (30 days). Elegant family rooms \$1 and \$2. The best and quickest route for freight shipments to Troy, New York, and New England. Citizens Line and Fitchburg Railroad. G. W. HORTON, GEO. W. GIBSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Pass. Agents, Troy, N. Y.

NOTICE

A new importation of sailors in all the latest styles.

KNOX, DUNLAP, etc.

Parlors 68 Main Street, Over Galtick's Clothing Store.

Helen L. Joyce.

Good Homes and Splendid Investments.

Among the bargains I have for sale I would call particular attention to the following: Eight-room house and 14 acres of land on Jewell street, North Adams.

Three new houses on Ashland street, one a two-tenement house, one a Good House, and one on Davenport street, no grading or filling. Several other desirable improvements. In other parts of the city.

E. J. CARY, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND SOLD.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$2 a year. WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.

By the
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.
From
The Transcript Building, Bank Street,
North Adams, Mass.

*I know not what record of sin awaits me
in the other world; but this I do know;
that I never was so mean as to despise a
man because he was poor, because he was
ignorant, or because he was black.*

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the seal of the city of North Adams

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 14, '98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Stand by the Flag and President.

TWO VIEWS OF CAPTAIN EULATE.

February 21—the day before a great American holiday. The formidable Spanish battleship Vizcaya rides at anchor in New York harbor. The ship's flag is at half-mast in expression of sympathy for the fate of the Maine. The officer in command, Capt. Eulate, strikingly appeared in the full uniform of his rank, pays his respects to Admiral Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard. He addresses a few formal remarks to the American officer in which he explains that his presence in New York harbor is in return for the visit made by the Maine and other ships to the island of Cuba. He expressed his great surprise and sorrow on reaching American waters to learn that the Maine is no more. He begged to express his keen sorrow for the appalling misfortune that has overtaken the Maine and his deep sympathy for those who have lost relatives and dear ones, in token of which he has placed his flag at half-mast and will keep it there until his departure, at the same time considering himself and his officers as being in mourning.

July 3—the day before a great American holiday. The Vizcaya, torn with shells and wrapped in flames, pounded on the rocks of Accoradecaros, southeastern coast of Cuba. Her crew are roasting on the decks or drowned by dozens. One man has his left arm almost shot off at the shoulder and another has a leg shot away above the knee. The boats from the Iowa take off as many of the officers and crew of the furiously burning ship as can be saved and carry them to the American battleship. A chair is lowered for the commander of the ill-fated Vizcaya, Capt. Eulate, for he is wounded. As he is brought up to the deck of the Iowa the captain's guard of marines is drawn up to salute him and Capt. Evans is at hand to welcome him. The chair is placed on the deck and the marines present arms. Capt. Eulate slowly raises himself in the chair salutes the American officer with grave dignity, unbuckles his sword before him, kisses it reverently, with tears in his eyes, and then surrenders it to Capt. Evans. "Fighting Bob" graciously declines to receive the sword, and the crew of the Iowa express their approval in ringing cheers. As the Spanish officer proceeds to the captain's cabin to let the doctors examine his wounds the magazines on board the Vizcaya explode with a tremendous roar and fearful flash of fire. Capt. Eulate extends his hand toward the burning ship and exclaims, "Adios, Vizcaya! There goes my beautiful ship, captain!"

Consider the bitter and pathetic contrasts of war. Place July 3 alongside of February 21 and the experience of Capt. Eulate on this side of the Atlantic.—Detroit Free Press.

ARE WE OVERDOING IT?

As a nation we are apt to overdo. Just now the sympathetic and the chivalrous appears to be our play. We are making things exceedingly comfortable for our Spanish prisoners. The seamen and marines are given elegant quarters at Portsmouth on the cool New England coast. It is an exceedingly pleasant change from the hot harbor of Santiago and the short rations served there. Admiral Cervera and his officers are to be quartered at Annapolis in the finest building there, with most comfortable surroundings, shady walks, beautiful gardens and the breeze from Chesapeake bay. One of these officers is Capt. Eulate, who had a bad share in the matter of the crew of the Competitor.

We ought to treat Spanish prisoners humanely give them good shelter and good food, but are we not overdoing it?

What sort of accommodations did Americans get at Cabañas, the miserable prison at Havana?

Sugata is willing to step down and out provided another man can be engaged to repair the mischief he has wrought.

While the Spanish are most disgusting prevaricators as to other things we notice that they invariably execute a threat to fight.

It appears from the reports from Admiral Dewey that a presidential election in the Philippines personally conducted by the insurgent leader Aguinaldo the other day, resulted in the unanimous election of Aguinaldo to the presidency.

And the very next day after the country reverently thanked the God of battles one of our shells struck a Santiago church in which was stored vast quantities of ammunition, destroying both, the report of the explosion being heard for miles.

That it is a good thing to have ships and to have them where they are wanted at the right time was proved when Cervera's flight was stopped. But then no American now objects to an increase in the navy, let it cost what it will.

Gen. Shafter began by commendably keeping his mouth shut. Then he was indiscreet enough to say that he could take Santiago in 24 hours, when the facts were that he couldn't. After a week of losses and inaction we find Shafter saying, "I shall not be surprised if we have Santiago in three days." It may be so; but the general ought not to proclaim his opinion. The wise commander makes his plans, fights his battles and reports afterward. If things go wrong he is not confronted with his own previous boasting claims, and the credit of both general and army stands higher. We do not recall that Gen. Grant was prone to tell what would happen. The most he would say is, "We'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Flouting the Public.

Great Editor's Wife (laying down a copy of his Sunday edition)—Why do you print such a lot of trash?

Great Editor—My dear, I do not print a paper to please cultured readers like you and I. I try to please the general public.

Bridget (in the kitchen)—Any good reading in th' master's newspaper th' day, Mary?

Mary (chief dishwasher)—No, Biddy, nawthin but trash.—New York Weekly.

A Crucial Test.



Chimney (hoarsely)—And now do mystery of whether that ole guy is truly blind or not is about ter be unraveled.—New York Journal.

Up to Date.

"Here, sir," exclaimed the little man in the gray suit, "I want to show you the latest war atlas."

"Too late," grinned the man at the desk. "I bought one last week."

The little man laughed in turn.

"That's not the latest," he said.

"Ours is strictly up to date."

"You don't mean to say," cried the man at the desk, "that your atlas is any more correct than the one I bought a week ago?"

"Certainly I do," said the little man.

"Our atlas shows the exact changes in the coast topography after the Vesuvius ceased firing."

He sold a copy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Always the Way.

Aunt Harriet—For mercy's sake, where have you and Mr. Sweetser been all the afternoon?

Miss Knice—Oh, we have only been hunting for four leaved clover. We have had such a lovely time.

Aunt Harriet—And how many four leaved clovers did you find?

Miss Knice—Why, come to think of it, we didn't find any, did we, Charley?

—Boston Transcript.

Luck.

"You had fine luck today, Sam," said the fisherman's wife as he came in.

"The worst luck I ever had," was the sullen reply.

"Why, Sam, look at the great string of fish."

"That's just it. There wasn't a city chap with a pretty rod on the pier that I could sell 'em to."—Yonkers Statesman.

Blind, but Patriotic.

"Why has that blind beggar shifted his position, I wonder? He stood at one place for nearly seven years, until about a week ago, when I noticed that he had moved about half a block down this way."

"Yes, he had to do it. He couldn't read the war bulletins from where he stood before."—Cleveland Leader.

War Took Second Place.

A colored "colonel" who had been trying to get up a regiment in the rural districts, reported as follows: "No, sah—it's no use tryin! I wuz desorbeat ter succeed in gettin men enough ter jine when de watermelon season come 'long en broke up de business!'"

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

SOME FROZEN TRUTH ABOUT OUR LACK OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

"Somebody" Has Blundered Frightfully In Sticking to Old Fashioned Explosives, and "Somebody" Is Likely to Reap a Disagreeable Reward.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—"The papers are printing a whole lot about the lack of smokeless powder for our guns by sea and land," said a man who is thoroughly familiar with the progress of improvement in explosives, ordnance and projectiles this morning, "and some of it is not exactly complimentary. Were we not in the midst of a war, when our weaknesses should be no means exposed, I should be glad, as an American citizen who loves his country, to have this matter fully ventilated."

"Even as it is, the stirring up now apparently sure to come may do no harm, since the world already knows that we are behind the age with our explosives and has learned that our gunners can do better work with old time smoke producing brown powder, inferior though it be, than most gunners can with the latest and best. In the circumstances, then, I am willing to permit the publication of a few bits of frozen truth about Uncle Sam's failure to have plenty of modern explosives on hand, on condition, however, that no names be used for the present."

"Among the excuses given for our lack of smokeless powder I have noticed the statement that, none of the foreign powders of that general variety being quite satisfactory, it had been decided to wait until our government could make its own before discarding brown, prismatic and black grain powder. The government not having succeeded in producing the better smokeless powder, we suddenly found our selves confronted with a few weeks ago with only obsolete explosives available except in small quantities, and so forced to use powder the firing of which produces a smudge that decreases the effectiveness of our gunners by at least one-third. In reproducing this statement some newspaper editors have allowed themselves to go so far as to declare the present situation due to 'neglect and incompetence.'"

"American Smokeless Powder the Best." "Listen now to what I have to say, and you will agree with me that 'neglect and incompetence' are mild adjectives to apply to the conduct of the officials personally to blame for our lack of smokeless powder."

"Some years ago—at just about the time smokeless powder was first successfully manufactured abroad, in fact—an American ordnance inventor discovered that he had produced a gun which could not be burst by all the black or brown prismatic powder he could crowd into the piece from breech to muzzle, and that unless he could get a more powerful explosive—not dynamite or gun cotton or any other nitro-cellulose compound—it would be impossible to give his gun a thorough test. He tried to procure a quantity of smokeless powder from the other side of the Atlantic, but failed and in desperation set about the compounding of a powder himself that should meet his requirements."

"In due time success rewarded his efforts. After following many failures resulting wholly or partially in failure, he found one from which a powder was made that proved several times more powerful than any other of which he had knowledge, while at the same time its explosion produced virtually no smoke—less, indeed, than 'cordite,' the smokeless powder of Great Britain, or 'mellinite,' the smokeless powder of France."

"After he had tested the new powder in every conceivable way the inventor made known his discovery to the government and afforded its authorities every facility for carrying on exhaustive tests. Moreover, he offered the formula itself to Uncle Sam on exceedingly advantageous terms."

No Civilian Need Apply.

"Well, the government took samples of the powder and made the tests, which, by the way, resulted in demonstrating, among other things, that many of our present guns on shore and shipboard could not possibly stand a large number of maximum charge firings were the new explosive used. That was the last the inventor heard about it for a long, long time."

"In the course of some months, however, he was informed that his powder was very nice indeed—that it was rather better, in fact, than any foreign powder yet tested in the United States; still it was not altogether free from faults. Its small when burned was unpleasant; it produced great heat, which might disable the guns after many quickly fired consecutive shots, and so on. Besides some officers connected with the navy—I think it was the navy, though I may have been the wrong—were hard at work as smokeless powder inventors, and, as neither war nor rumors of war were then in sight, there would be no trouble about finishing the experiments and making all the smokeless powder that could possibly be needed long before the inventor's offer of his formula was declined on any terms, with thanks, to be sure, but firmly and finally. Uncle Sam was to be allowed to use no powder not invented by a member of either the naval or the military service."

"In the meantime the French government had heard about the new American smokeless powder and sent to this country for something like half a ton of the compound, which the inventor shipped promptly. Some time later word was conveyed to him that the powder had behaved magnificently while under test—so magnificently, indeed, that an intimation, unofficial, but still trustworthy, was made that France would like to know on what terms the formula would be turned over to its government. The inventor declined to name any terms whatsoever, and from that day to this only just enough of his powder has been manufactured to carry on his experiments in gunnery."

Who Is to Blame?

"I do not wish to have your readers attribute the failure of the United States government to take up this or some other smokeless powder to the present administration, nor yet to the Cleveland administration, though all the circumstances of which I have told you occurred in 1894-5, since that administration is not to blame any more than the one now in power. But the blame must rest somewhere, and the persons upon whom it ought to fall should be known to the people at large. I should not like to stand in their shoes when the information is given out, for it is likely to be made exceedingly warm for them. Just now Americans are more sensitive about their army and navy than ever before, and their wrath toward any one who has done nothing to impair the efficiency of either service is likely to be fierce and implacable."

DEXTER MARSHALL.

Test of Patriotism. "An army nurse has to be at least 25 years old!" The brave girl quailed. "They must think we're dead anxious to be nurses!" she exclaimed, much perturbed.—Detroit Journal.

An Adhesive Friend.

"When I go to see Dorothy, I never can get away from her."

"Well, Maud, why don't you have her visit you?"

"Then she never goes home."—Chicago Record.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

The work of the Vesuvius at Santiago demonstrated that the supporters of the dynamite battery as an engine of warfare were not claiming too much. The success of the trial at Santiago was due in some measure to the knowledge and skill of John Gardner Quincy, who fired the guns. He is senior lieutenant and



JOHN GARDNER QUINCY.

ordnance officer on the dynamite cruiser and is thoroughly master of the position. Lieutenant Quincy is an expert on high explosives. For three years he was in charge of the government hydrographic office at Norfolk, after which he took a course of studies in high explosives at the naval war college at Newport.

He Invented the Aerial Torpedo.

The name of Maxim is inseparably connected with the enginery of warfare. One of the noteworthy inventions of the two brothers of that name is the aerial torpedo, which is the creation of the genius of Hudson Maxim. He has offered this torpedo, which promises to add new terrors to modern warfare, to the



MAXIM AND HIS TORPEDO.

United States. It is likely that Hudson Maxim is as well acquainted with high explosives as any man who ever lived. He made the dynamite cartridges that went on the Nitrother, the dynamite cruiser that took part in the Brazilian war. He is the joint inventor of the Maxim-Schuppans smokeless cannon powder that is used by the United States and of maxinite, a compound used in shells.

He Arrested Dewey.

The glory of the schoolteacher whom the boy Dewey failed to whip is as a tallow dip to the arc light that shines about the brow of George F. Plaisted of York, Me. Plaisted rushes into print to affirm that he arrested Dewey, then a naval lieutenant, some 30 years ago and extracted \$10 and costs from the lieutenant's purse. Lieutenant Dewey thumped a civilian for some offense at the Kittery navy yard and attempted to evade arrest on the ground that he was not amenable to local law, but he was overruled and pinched in due form of law. Plaisted exhibits the ancient record of his valor as a deputy sheriff. Naturally, he prizes it highly. It is a relic which will be carefully preserved and handed down from generation to generation. The sheriff of 30 years ago is now, by the way, one of the busiest men in York, and vigorous for one of his years. Besides editing and publishing the York Courant—"a bright, lively local newspaper, devoted to the best interests of York and surrounding towns"—he practices law, writes insurance, deals in general merchandise and acts as notary public.

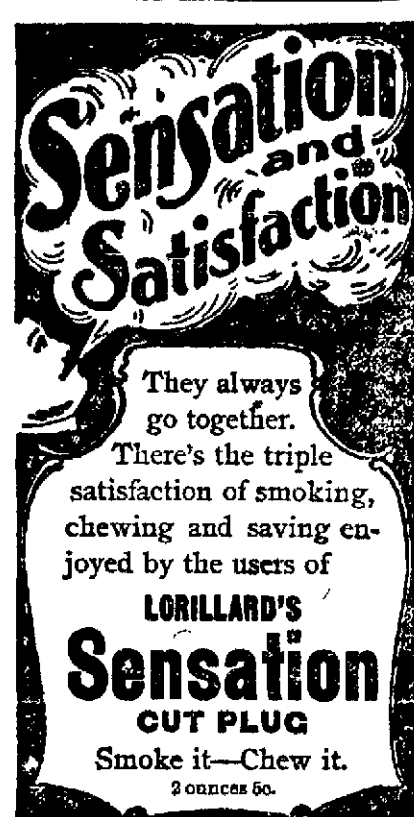
Wilhelm and Franz Josef. Kaiser Wilhelm has again been making things uncomfortable for his good friend, Franz Josef of Austria, by his proposal to bring to the Austrian capital the five Prussian regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry of which the Emperor Franz Josef is honorary colonel, for the purpose of taking part in the grand review which is to be held on the Schmelz at Vienna in December next in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Austrian kaiser's accession to the throne. The Austrians have not yet forgotten 1866, and they do not fancy the idea of 10,000 Prussians marching through Vienna even on parade.

Ex-Empress Eugenie's Memoirs.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has long been writing her own memoirs. When a page is written, it is placed under lock and key, and not intimate friends nor wild horses nor tireless reporters may draw it forth. This interesting volume of reminiscences is not to be published till 25 years after the writer's death.

A Valuable Horse.

It is a somewhat unusual thing for a government to pay \$100,000 for a horse, but that is what Russia has just given for Galtee More, the winner of the Two Thousand Guinea, the Derby, and the St. Leger, and consequently one of the most famous horses in England. He is the son of Kendal and Morgante. He was sent immediately to Russia, so that he did not fulfill his engagement at Ascot, at which he was expected to crown his career by winning the Ascot gold cup.



PERSONAL CHATS.

Brigadier General John I. Rodgers is said to be the best posted man in the army on the subject of heavy artillery.

"Mr. Disraeli is a great sarcasm," was the somewhat original way in which Mr. Gladstone once referred to the Conservative leader's powers of sarcasm.

Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, has accepted an invitation to deliver a brief course of lectures on journalism before the students of Cornell university in the spring of 1899.

H. McQuiston of Cincinnati has a small brass plate that was used to number one of the beams of the Maine. It is No. 41 and was just over the hammock of a Cincinnati boy killed in the explosion.

Miss Betham-Edwards in her "Reminiscences" says of Browning, "It is difficult to believe that the hero of the 'Sonnets From the Portuguese' and this elderly flirt and chatter of nonsense could be one and the same person."

Ernest Terah Hooley, the great English speculator and promoter who recently failed for \$25,000,000 and whose career in some respects has been more remarkable than that of Barney Barnato, once made \$10,000,000 in three days.

Lord Rothschild, it is said, follows the Chinese plan of paying his physician only so long as his lordship is in good health. Sir William Broadbent, the physician, receives \$5,000 per year if his patient's health is good throughout the period.

Commodore Schley should have great quantities of blood relations if death has not made great inroads on their number. He is one of 18 children, and two brothers of his father each have had 18 children, nor has any ill luck come from the number.

*E. H. Chase & Co's pure barley malt whiskey is recommended by physicians for household and medicinal uses. M. M. Welch & Co. and all druggists.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

With your Spectacles and Eye Glasses? If not why not let us fit you! Prices reasonable, examination free and if not satisfactory your money back.



WHY

Buy Ready Made Clothing WHEN

You Can Get a Suit Made to Order at the Same Price

WHERE

At H. H. KRONICK'S tailoring establishment. He will make you a suit from

\$16 Up

Pants at \$3.50 and up.

Perfect fit guaranteed.

Cleaning and Repairing

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Come and learn our prices. H. H. KRONICK, State Street.

Between Richmond and Mansion House.



SOMETHING TO DEPEND ON H. W. CLARK & CO. Sole Agents, North Adams

Boston Store. Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, JULY 14, 1898.

WEATHER—Fair today; probably showers late tonight and Friday; east winds.

THIRD DAY

Of the Sale a Gigantic Success

Every shopper has discovered that we do nothing by halves—that when we advertise a sale we offer genuine bargains which are unequalled elsewhere. The underwear is of the newest patterns and most perfect designs. And when you can buy such goods at nearly 50 per cent off, is it a wonder that they go like hot cakes?

We have a fine white muslin Skirt, with deep ruffle, tucked and Hamburg edge,

Worth 89c, For this sale 59c.

Worth \$1.25, For this sale 89c.

We have a very fine cotton, tucked yoke and Hamburg ruffle,

Worth \$1.25, For this sale 89c.

Worth \$1.50, For this sale 98c.

We have 5 dozen children's corset waists in all sizes. These waists have always sold for 50c, but to clear them out we shall sell them while they last at

25c each.

We have a fine quality cotton Nightrobe, tucked yoke and Hamburg insertion,

BOSTON STORE, Blackinton Block.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

We have placed a wagon on the road for the purpose of delivering

HORTON'S ICE CREAM At Your Door

Our wagon will pass through your street every afternoon and evening at about the same hour, and we shall be pleased to deliver you any flavor of Horton's Ice Cream either by the

Quart, Pint or Cake.

Quart 40 cents, Pint 25 cents. Cake 10 cents.

Orders may be telephoned to us for delivery at any hour

HOSFORD & CO.

Telephone 132-2.

Millinery Business For Sale

Owing to retirement from business I offer for sale at a great bargain my stock and fixtures at 59 Eagle street. This is a good opportunity to secure a good business at a comparatively low figure. In order to reduce my stock I will for the next ten days sell a fine line of millinery goods at LESS THAN COST. The stock and fixtures must be sold before July 15. Call Early and SECURE A BARGAIN.

Miss O'Connor, 59 Eagle St.

In the War of Value

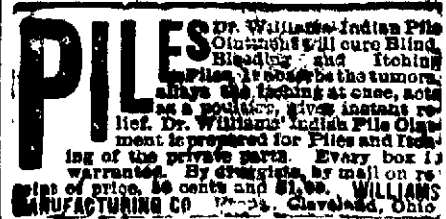
These must win. We are showing over six hundred styles in spring and summer wools for gentlemen's wear. Our woolen jobbers are anxious to close them out at a great sacrifice to make room for their Fall goods. We are anxious to do business and are prepared to meet them half-way. We are selling black and blue clay worsted suits for \$36, or regular price \$38, and we are showing over fifty styles in fancy and worsted suits ranging from \$25 to \$35 per suit, regular price \$32 to \$42 per suit. All our work is made on the premises and we guarantee it to be satisfactory or your money back.

J. O'Brien & Co., Tailors, 55 Eagle Street.

The Adams National Bank

of NORTH ADAMS, MASS. Incorporated 1832. Reorganized 1885. CAPITAL \$100,000. Surplus \$50,000. E. S. WILKINSON, President. A. C. HOUGHTON, Vice-President. Directors: W. H. FICHARD, Cashier. W. A. WHITTAKER, Hon. George F. LAWRENCE, W. A. GALLUP, W. G. Cady, G. W. Chase, H. W. Clark.

Accounts and collections solicited.



L. Shields MASON AND 9 RICHVIEW AVE. BUILDER.

Work done at the lowest prices possible for good work. Estimates on work cheerfully given.

All Fresh Goods.

We are now settled in our new location and can serve the public with choicest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.

Strict attention given to all orders.

Price right.

H. A. SHERMAN, 19 Eagle Street. Telephone, 28-5.

Life Insurance

If you would avoid the increasing cost of the old-fashioned post mortem assessment plan as well as the excessive cost of Old Line Insurance, insure with the

GREENFIELD LIFE ASSOCIATION.

READSBORO.

Mrs. A. W. Harrington left for Springfield Saturday.

Frank Reed is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ed Stevens, of Springfield, Mass.

A. C. Niles has been working for Charles Ayer in the store. Mr. Ayer and Bemis have been having this week on the Ayer farm.

Mrs. Frank Wolcott has gone to the Greenfield hospital.

Mrs. Fred Wellman was called to Greenfield last Friday by an accident to her daughter, Mrs. Grover, who stepped off an electric car while it was in motion. She was thrown and badly hurt.

Myrtle Atherton has returned from her visit at Essex Junction.

Mrs. Ray Edwards has gone to Lake Pleasant to spend the summer.

G. A. Boyd was called to Orange Friday by an accident to his brother, Frank Boyd, who is well known here. He was thrown from a load of lumber, injuring his spine and completely paralyzing his lower limbs. He died from the effects Friday night.

Mrs. Mattie Boyd is visiting at G. A. Boyd's.

Work was commenced on the creamery last week, and is well along.

Gussie Jones of Sandy Hill, N. Y., is visiting his brother, Orris.

Henry Blanchard has moved into one of John Pazzato's tenements.

John Pazzato was in town Tuesday.

Fred Wellman has bought the J. T. Carrier place on Stowe street.

Rev. William Spencer of North Adams, will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist church Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Putnam was in town Sunday.

Mrs. Dora Douglass of North Adams, visited friends and relatives in town for the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner of North Adams, visited at F. Crosier's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, Miss D. F. Pearson, Dr. Shorrock and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Anable of North Adams, and Wm. T. Crossman of San Francisco, Cal., were at the Goodell House Sunday.

Mrs. Eugene Franchere, son and mother Mrs. J. Birch of North Adams are stopping at the Goodell House.

Mrs. O. T. Negus of Millers Falls, Mass., is visiting Mrs. J. Adams Houghton.

Mrs. Ellen Bougle is working at G. M. Smith's.

Mrs. A. B. Valentine and Capt. R. J. Coffey of Bennington were in town Saturday and Sunday.

John Moreau is visiting relatives in Holyoke.

Mrs. Sarah S. Smith of Marsovan, Turkey, with Master Wallace, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. David Carrier of Readsboro, Falls, N. Y., where she will have the management of 50 boys of the age of 12 to 15.

Mrs. F. G. Dayton is working at the Record office.

Miss B. F. Pulsifer and Mrs. Arthur Anable of North Adams are stopping at the Goodell House.

WOODFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Easton of Jacksonville, have visited at C. C. Easton's.

G. W. Wood has been on a business trip out of town.

The hotels have been favored with quite a number of guests the past week.

Wm. Shedd of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., has visited in town.

Mr. Campbell of Bennington has rented Elmer Gleason's residence for two months.

Editor Livingston of the Bennington Reformer is now occupying his Fernside cottage.

Wm. Knudsen is at North Adams living with Mrs. J. Adams Gleason.

Wm. R. Cutler is doing quite a business getting flag poles.

Adelbert Temple is recovering from the grip and a fever.

Mrs. Mary Smith of North Adams is visiting her granddaughter, Miss Alice Hagar.

Monday morning there was a light frost and the weather was cool for a day or two, followed by a northeast storm.

Mrs. Robert Moony and children of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., are visiting at Geo. Frasier's.

Smith A. Mason is visiting his wife at Adams.

Mrs. Harry Harbour has been confined to the house by severe cold and neuralgia.

Arthur Knapp has visited his brother, Myron, at South Shattsbury.

Ed. Bickford, brother, Grand and Myron, of Greenfield, have been in town on their wheels and called upon relatives.

Walter Wood and Arthur Grover of Athol, are visiting relatives.

S. J. Bennett fell from a load of boxes he was drawing to Bennington and was hurt. His horses were frightened at a railroad crossing.

Miss Lura Harbour is at home from the high school in Winoski, for a vacation.

Harley Bowles and Miss Lena Harbour were married at Hoosick Falls, July 4 by Rev. E. W. Webster, pastor of the First Baptist church. The bride was gown in blue serge, trimmed with white silk and lace, and a white hat to match. On their return the happy couple gave a reception at the home of the bride, where of the groom, and all guests of the past was enjoyed. All extend congratulations.

C. W. Peterson, a Bennington tailor was one of a party at Little pond who came near being shot while dressing trout in the brush. One of the other fellows thought he was a bear and had taken aim with his rifle when Peterson raised up.

The electric cars are running in Woodford through to Greenfield and the business side fair to be good the rest of the summer.

Mrs. Park, our pastor, explained the traits of the Hindoos in a discourse at the Fernside church. Mrs. Park has been a missionary there. She says the women in India are called "thins" and used as much. Mr. Robert Mallory was on the stage dressed in Hindoo costume.

The "city" school exhibition was given last Saturday evening. The 27 pupils acquitted themselves in a fine manner. Miss Anna Park of Bennington was present and gave an interesting 10-minute talk on her experience in teaching at Washington, D. C., just after the civil war. The pastor, Mrs. Wm. P. Park gave a description of schools in India, where the alphabet comprises five hundred letters, and many of the school houses have mud floors and no seats or desks. The Ruchlan Beg, a descendant spoken by Roger A. Powers of Brockton was finely rendered. The "David and Goliath" dialogue was given by S. M. Bowles and Mr. Powers, with a full armament of sword, spear and shield for the former, and five smooth stones in a sling, such as shepherds use, for the latter, although, to make the play come out right, Bowles was slain,

and fell 220 lbs. strong, on the stage! The entertainment concluded with a play entitled "A school play" in which all the children took part, with Miss Mildred Gleason as teacher, and the other children as pupils. Mrs. Park presided at the organ. There was a large audience. The entertainment was under the management of S. M. Bowles, and was pronounced a grand success.

Clarence Cutler was in Wilmington last week and until Monday of this week, on business.

STAMFORD.

Rev. F. O. Winans went to Saratoga Monday to attend the convention of the second general conference. He is one of 10 members of the Troy Conference glee club, which holds its convention under the auspices of the Epworth league. Mr. Winans expects to be away for several days and the Salvation army of North Adams will take charge of the services next Sunday both morning and evening.

Jessie Foster is visiting in Albany.

Mary McNeil is stopping with her aunt, Mrs. Fred Foster.

R. J. Sanford and wife went to Heartwellville Sunday.

The Baptist prayer meeting was held at the home of Willis Lesure last week and will be at Harvey Fuller's this week.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church will meet Friday afternoon at Mrs. Willis Lesure's to reorganize.

Henry Camp of Heath visited his sister, Florence, Sunday.

Rufus Brown of Jacksonville was the guest of A. B. Sanford Sunday night, being on his way to Chicago as a delegate of the Y. M. C. A. from North Adams to Jacksonville.

Mrs. A. H. Fuller recently entertained the Sunday school class, which consists of 11 boys and girls. All had a very happy time.

Some of our farmers are through haying and report an extra crop of hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Obed Hall are taking a carriage drive through Wilmington, Halifax and several other towns, expecting to be away for several days.

The Epworth league gave a popcorn social Tuesday evening in the church parlors.

The M. E. Ladies' Aid society met at the parsonage Tuesday afternoon.

Myron Brown is doing the work on G. A. Clough's new tenement house.

Those who attended the Dalton convention last week were Mrs. F. O. Winans, Mrs. A. R. Dunn, Mrs. H. W. Frame, Miss Bertha Estes and Herman Fuller.

Miss Mary L. Sanford, teacher in Perkins Institute, South Boston, is home for an indefinite period.

A minstrel show and dance were held at the town hall July 5, about 12 couples being present.

SAVOY.

Rev. Mr. Watson preached a very interesting sermon at the Union church on Sunday last. It was a thanksgiving sermon for the naval victories won in the present war. The church was very prettily decorated for the occasion.

Miss Emma Young of Worcester is visiting her father and brother in this place.

A. W. Burnett took a trip to Wilmington last week.

Miss Mary Tubbs of Windsor was married to Willie Haskins of this town July 5. They have been stopping for short time at the home of her sister, Mrs. Herbert Stone.

George H. Sherman of Nyack, N. Y., and C. A. Sherman of Adams visited their sisters, Mrs. Emily Cain and Miss Elizabeth Sherman on Sunday.

Mrs. Horace Polly and daughter, Miss Lizzie, and son, George Joslyn, of Pittsfield are spending a few days with friends in this town.

Miss Flora Harris attended a ball at Cummington the evening of July 4.

Miss Idella Ford is at work for Mrs. Barter at South Savoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McCulloch, Charles Grover and Miss Lela Blanchard took a carriage drive on July 4 to Windsor Jams.

Miss Fannie Burnett has closed her school at South Savoy and is at home for a few weeks' vacation.

Miss Nellie Meacham celebrated her 19th birthday on July 4 by giving a party to her friends.

Fred Harris and family of Charlemont spent July 4 with Mrs. Harris' father, Joel Meacham.

A. J. McCulloch's family are entertaining guests from North Adams.

WILMINGTON.

Miss Faith Kidder is expected home on Friday.

There was a lawn party at the residence of G. E. Haynes last Friday evening. Ice cream and cake were served, the speaking and singing was very good, and a very pleasant time was had by all present. Albert J. Buell gave a cornet solo accompanied at the organ by Rev. F. S. Walker, at the close of the exercises. Mr. Walker and Miss Rosa Haynes gave two selections on the mandolin and organ. The former sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the company joining in the chorus.

Mrs. D. A. Buell received a dispatch on Friday saying that her brother, Frank Boyd, formerly of this town but late of Orange, had been thrown from a load of lumber, hurting his spine and was not expected to live. Later word was received that he was dead. Mrs. Buell went to Orange on Monday and attended the funeral, returning on Tuesday.

Miss May Averill and her niece started for her home in Winsted, Ct., last Friday.

Mrs. Emerson Moore of Bennington is visiting friends and relatives in town.

Mrs. Nellie Spencer is confined to her bed with a severe cold.

Mrs. B. L. Switzer and child of Putnam arrived on Monday for a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Dennison.

Miss Florence C. Pike returned to her home here on Monday, accompanied by Miss Evans, who is visiting here for a short time.

Rev. W. D. Potter of Shelburne Falls preached in the Universalist church last Sunday in exchange with the Rev. F. S. Walker. Mr. Potter gave a fine sermon to an attentive audience.

MY PIPE.

When earth and air with snow are white
And winter I get home at night—
We oft do bear a heavy yoke,
What comfort 'tis, what sweet delight,
To light my pipe and smoke and smoke!

When politicians eloquent
Who have the nation's president
In their mouths and in their hands,
I waste no words in argument,
But light my pipe and smoke and smoke.

When stupid comes to visit me
And is as dull as I can be,
Successfully I yawn to cloak,
That he may not my absence see,
I light my pipe and smoke and smoke.

When icy is the outdoor air,
Then forth I draw my easy chair
And properly the fire stroke,
The riding boots I put on rare,
I light my pipe and smoke and smoke.

When snug I'm in my ingle nook,
And I can't trouble do I brook,
I watch the brightly burning coals
Or lose myself in some rare book
And puff and puff and smoke and smoke.
—William G. Kemper in Chicago Record.

THE WRONG MAN.

An exclamation—a horrified scream—
And Nellie Joyce started back with a bright
blush, wishing that the earth would swallow
her up then and there, while before
her, like a culprit, stood an astonished
young man.

"Good heavens! I thought!" And then
Nellie stopped short, suddenly realizing
how impossible it was to explain to this
stranger that it was for another man those
kisses had been intended.

"I am the wrong man, I perceive. You
have mistaken me probably for my brother,
"he remarked, with a gravity that
was highly commendable under the cir-
cumstances, and thinking in his own mind
that a lucky fellow was Dick.

Nellie made a frantic effort to recover
her lost dignity, but merely succeeded in
appearing what she was—a horribly em-
barrassed little girl.

"You—she began, reproach peeping from
the violet eyes, and then she tried to glare
at the wretch as she saw that his gray
eyes were twinkling.

"I apologize, and you see you took me
by surprise—and when I realized that I was
the victim of a blunder, it was too
late. The—mischievous had already been
done."

Nellie drew herself up to her full height,
which, to tell the truth, was nothing very
impressive, and regarded the culprit with
what she intended for a chilling hauteur.

"Then, since the 'mischievous'—with an
emphasis which hinted at resentment—"is
irreparable, the only thing now to be done
is—to forget it."

Jack Vereker looked down at the wino-
some face, at the long lashed Irish eyes,
and the rosybud of a mouth, the sweet,
soft lips that just now had pressed his,
and he wished it were possible to obey
her. He was not "lady's man"—into his
lonely life woman had not entered, and he
had not known till now the thrilling power
of a kiss.

"Your wishes are commands," he de-
clared, with a curious look in his expres-
sive gray eyes, "and now permit me to in-
troduce myself and explain my presence
here. I am Jack Vereker, and have just
come from London to see my brother on
business, and failing to find him at his
hotel came on here, where they told me I
should be certain to see him."

"He was to have been here now," said
Nellie, struggling with the shyness which
was fast overpowering her. "I am Nellie
Joyce, Mr. Joyce's granddaughter."

"So I presumed—and now, Miss Nellie,
will you not shake hands with me on the
strength of our future relationship?"

Nellie was furious with herself for the
color which in spite of her efforts to look
cool, would persist in invading her cheeks;
yet was she not accustomed by this time
to being pointed out as Dick Vereker's
fiancee?

"I see no necessity for doing so," she
unanswered, taking refuge in an attitude of
defiance, and telling herself that she hated
this man, "for I am quite sure we shall
never meet again."

"And why not?"

"You know what—Have I done?"

"You know what?"—And then again
she stopped short, for the curious smile on
his lips and the odd look in his eyes were
things that could no longer be ignored.

"But I must ask you to remind me
what I have done—my memory has be-
come a perfect blank."

Nellie flashed a swift, wrathful look
on him—then she turned and fled ignomini-
ously—and in the confusion of her bedroom
sat down to think over the situation.

What a wretch he was, to be sure—a
nasty, conceited—well, no—he didn't look
conceited exactly—and then she wondered
what Dick would say when he heard of it
—as hear of it, of course, he would.

Reflections of this kind were no longer
endurable, so, changing their nature, Nel-
lie turned to her feet and carefully in-
spected himself in the mirror, to see if her
hair was "tidy."

It was not, of course—being that the
rebellious order of chrysalis which laughs
at combs and brushes—yet for all that
those latter reflections gave her more com-
fort than the others, and she congratulated
herself on having had on her "pale blue."

It was so necessary to create a favorable
impression at first, she told herself gravely,
for when one is about to enter a family
in the aggressive capacity of anything
at all in law—first impressions were dis-
tinctly valuable.

"My dear Nell," exclaimed Dick an
hour later, as the young lady entered her
grandmother's private sitting room, down
stairs, "I have been waiting for you for
nearly an age, and my brother here—Jack,
Miss Nellie Joyce—had made up his mind
that you must belong to the race of
myths."

"Indeed," said Nellie, with a cold bow
in the direction of the tall figure in the
background, and wondering why she had
never before noticed what a provokingly
complacent smile her fiancé's was. "But
you know you were to have been here at
half past 4." And then she sat down on a
sofa at her grandmother's feet.

"Dick, with a gasp, as if he had been
the old lady, softly striking her darling's
curly head, and then, turning to the silent
figure on the hearth rug, observed that she
had never seen so extraordinary a likeness
before between brothers.

It appeared to Nellie that Dick seemed
anxious to change the subject, but when
grandmother was once launched on a topic it
was easy to arrest her, and presently she
was giving her opinion on the mys-
terious existing between twins, and how
wonderful love they had for each other—
Dick endeavoring, meanwhile, to enter in
to a half whispered conversation with his
fiancee, an endeavor that was distinctly a
failure.

"And how long are you going to remain
in Readsboro?" asked the old lady at last,
smilingly looking at Jack, as he turned
over some prints on a table.

"I think, with a season, is almost cer-
tainly," said Dick, glancing at his brother before
replying, and it was Dick then who an-
swered for him, firmly remarking that an
hour's stay ought to be sufficient, if it was
business that had brought him there.

Nellie looked from one to the other, and
wondered what the uneasy expression on
the face of her fiancé, who stood still more
why she had ever thought him good looking.

Whatever the nature of Jack Vereker's
business at Readsboro, it was not finished
quite as soon as Dick appeared to think it
would be, for two weeks passed and he
was still at the quiet seaside resort. Mrs.
Joyce was hospitality itself, constantly
filling the two brothers to luncheon and
dinner at the little hotel, where she had

put up, but Jack seldom made his appear-
ance.

It was evident to Nellie that it was she
whom he avoided, and considering her
bared of him, it was strange how indig-
nant she was at the thought.

His eyes haunted her continually; she
found herself perpetually longing to bring
that look to his face that it had worn
when he was always comparing him,
unconsciously with his brother, a com-
parison in which, strange to relate, it was
her fiancé that suffered.

"Jack is coming up tonight to say good-
by," remarked Dick one evening at din-
ner, and Nellie was certain there was re-
lief on his face, but she allowed her grand-
mother to say the necessary polite things,
and only longed for the meal to be over.

It was easier far, she told herself, to
climb to Readsboro in the gathering
darkness than to meet the gaze of those
gray eyes, cast the stiffest ascent than to
utter a formal goodbye to the man who had
shown her her own heart!

She was engaged to Dick, and Dick was
grandmother's favorite, and the Joyces never
break faith—but she must be away when
Jack came tonight.

Readsboro town is more easily climbed
in broad daylight than in the dark, and
late autumn and presently Nellie,
whose thoughts were far distant, found
herself embracing Mother Earth.

Her fall, coming so unexpectedly, to-
gether with the intense loneliness of the
scene, caused her to close her eyes for a
moment, and then—then a most wonder-
ful thing happened. Strong arms were
suddenly placed round her, her Auburn
head was pillowed on a broad chest, and
in a tone of ineffable tenderness a voice
whispered in her ear three little words—
but three words which made all the world
seem glorified.

"My little girl." It was all he said, but
Nellie lay still with closed eyes, wondering
could heaven hold greater rapture than this.

"Jack," the violet eyes opened, and re-
minded him of his treachery to his brother,
and the next moment the two stood facing
each other in the dusk, and an anguished
cry burst from him.

"God forgive me—I never meant you to
know," looking into the sweet young face
which now reflected his own misery, "but
I am going away, and I forgot myself."

"It was not your fault," she murmured,
while despite the pain of the awakening
she thrilled through her the exquisite
delight to have got her before anything
was found out, but the bomb has burst
and everything is known."

"And the girl heartbroken, of course!"

"By no means, for this morning her
marriage is in the paper. She has con-
soled herself with the brother."

"Just the way of women all the world
over," is the sententious remark of the
man about town, but under a clear, starry
sky the transient foreign hotel a
violet eyed girl is murmuring to her
band, as he bends fondly over her slight
form, "Not the wrong man this time,
Jack, thank God."—Daughter.

The Secret of Fishing.

The secret of brook fishing for trout lies
in just two rules: Fish slowly and avoid
in every way frightening the fish. The
latter rule means that one's shadow must
not be cast upon the water, nor any move-
ment made in near view of the stream.
Approach the pool stooping, if there is
brush to form a screen; in the open clear-
up. Herein lies the advantage of a long
rod. It obviates the necessity of approach-
ing too closely and brings all the parts of
the stream within reach. Great care must
be exercised in moving the rod over the
water; a quick motion means a quick
moving shadow, which must be avoided.

Every line obstruction in the stream un-
der the current is washed on by the cur-
rent and gravel may harbor a trout. It is
by faithfully fishing every possible pool,
instead of trying only the obvious pools,
that every one finds that one wins success.
Drift the bait along under a bank over-
hung with grass, even if the water is shal-
low; do not neglect any place that looks
at all likely. Do not expect the fish al-
ways to bite at once; as a rule they do,
but sometimes they do not.

The average trout brook has good, stiff
current; therefore the best plan is to
weight the line. Three small split shot
securely fastened to the snell is the best
method. Then, when the bait is dropped
carefully in the water and allowed to sink
just ahead of an obstruction, the current
carries it under to the lair of the fish. If
there is a hole there, he will, in most cases,
take it quite as readily as he will not. Do
not avoid a common fault. Do not jerk
your line with sufficient strength to throw
the hook into the surrounding trees. It is
difficult to gather a fish from overhang-
ing branches—if indeed the force used does
not tear the hook from its mouth.—Phila-
delphia Press.

Absent-minded.

Squidlied-Timmons has the shortest
memory of all the men I know.

Squidlied-Timmons has the shortest
memory of all the men I know.

London's Drinking Houses.

The number of public houses in London
is 5,104, in addition to 2,848 beer houses,
218 hotels, 120 clubs and 219 restaurants,
making a total of 7,994 licensed houses.

GLEANNINGS.

Dartmoor is the largest tract of unutili-
zated land in England. It occupies one-
fifth of the county of Devon.

Of the total population of Bombay,
which is nearly 1,000,000, the greater part
is crowded into an area of four square
miles.

Copying ink may be made by dissolving
lump sugar in the common ink, used in
the proportion of a dram of the former to
an ounce of the latter.

The Mexicans eat salt with their oranges
both because they prefer the fruit so seasoned
and because it is considered to be
more wholesome with salt.

Austria is the only empire in the world
which has never had colonies or even
small dependencies in any quarter of
the earth. Her position has hitherto
been purely continental.

The meaneat burglar on record has been
at work in Montreal. He broke into a
baker's shop, and finding only 32 cents as
plunder, took a single bite of every pie
and cake in the place, thus rendering them
unsalable.

A Leipzig professor delivered a lec-
ture the other day on "Darkest Eu-
rope"—Upper Albania, where the en-
sue of blood feud costs the country
3,000 lives a year and makes most peo-
ple afraid to leave their villages.

MEN WELL UP ON WAR.

NINETY VETERANS IN THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Two-thirds of Them Were the Blue, One-
third the Gray—Adverse Criticism of
the Members Depreciated—The Patriotic
Unanimity That Prevails Among Them.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Within six
weeks after the call of the president for
volunteers we had 135,000 men under
arms and mustered into the service of
Uncle Sam. Had the call been for half
a million we should have responded
satisfactorily, yet there are cautious
critics who are even now finding fault
with the alleged slowness of operations
against the enemy. Doubtless there has
been delay, but when we reflect that an
eighth of a million men have been called
to camp, have been provided with tents,
blankets, uniforms, arms, clothing, even
to undershirts, stockings and shoes,



that three great expeditions have been
sent to Manila, a fleet of transports to
Cuba, and all this without much of a
call upon the vast reserve resources of
our country, we must admit that it was
a gigantic task.

The most caustic criticism comes
from those who never saw service at the
front and not from the old veterans,
who know the actualities of war—as, for
instance, Pottney Bigelow's severe ar-
raignment of the administration at
Tampa, ex-Senator Ingalls' charge
against President McKinley of "military
nepotism," etc.

Said a nonentity of a doorkeeper in the
house the other day, "I never think;
we have paid hirelings here to do the
thinking, and they are sometimes al-
mighty poor at that." This remark per-
haps indicates the popular opinion of
our national representatives, but as
these representatives are selected from
the general run of the people I take it
as reflection upon the people themselves.

Now, we know pretty well the call-
ber of our congressmen, but there is one
thing we should not lose sight of, and
that is that of the total number seated
in the house one in every four took
part in the last great war and most of
them were active participants. It is a
noteworthy fact that while most of our
great military leaders have passed away,
the oldest of them going in his seven-
ties, there are still about 90 in the house
who saw service in the civil war. It
doesn't matter which side they were on
—they fought, and they battled for
their convictions; that suffices.

From Alabama we have Congressman
Taylor, Brewer, Bankhead and Wheel-
er, the last named being now in com-
mand as a major general. All these
were on the Confederate side, as were
their seniors, California sends but
one old soldier, in Mr. Loud, chairman
of the house postoffice committee, who
was on the Union side; from Florida
one representative, Mr. Davis, a Con-
federate; three of the same, also, from
Georgia—Lester, Livingstone and Mad-
dox—while from Idaho we have James
Gunn, a Populist, who went off in the
war on the side of the north, as did five
representatives from Illinois—Messrs.
Mills, White, Warner, Marsh and Con-
nelly. Indiana sends one Union sol-
dier, Mr. Steele, and Iowa six—General
Henderson, Clark, Lacey, Hull, Hep-
burn and Perkins.

Kansas sends one senator who was on
the southern side and three representa-
tives—Broderick, Ridgely and Simpson,
one Republican and two Demo-Popu-
lists, including the redoubtable Jerry
Simpson, who enlisted, but did not get
as much fighting as he wanted in the
field.

Kentucky had a senator fighting for
the south and a representative, Mr.
Evans, on the Union side, and as one is
a Democrat and the other a Republican
things in Kentucky are evenly balanced.
From Louisiana come two senators and
two representatives, the latter Messrs.
Meyer and Ogden, who fought on the
losing side.

The war records of Speaker Reed, who
was not assistant paymaster, and
Congressman Burleigh, who was in the
adjutant general's office, have been
criticized by their enemies, but nothing
has been said against that of Maine's
other warlike son, Boutelle, who saw
actual service. He was acting master
on board the U. S. S. Sassacus when
she rammed the Albemarle, which event,
as it was the prelude to her destruction
by the lamented Cushing, is worth
quoting here. Says the record: "The
Union ships were now on both sides the
ram, with engines stopped. Commander
Roe shouted to the engineer: 'Crowd
waste and oil in the fires and back
slowly. Give her all the steam she can
carry.' To Acting Master Boutelle he
said: 'Lay her course for the junction
of the esplanade and the hall.' Then
came four bells, and with full steam
and open throttle the ship sprang for-
ward like a living thing. It was a mo-
ment of intense strain and anxiety. The
guns ceased firing, the smoke lifted
from the ram, and we saw that every
effort was being made to avoid the
ship."

"Straight as an arrow we shot forward
to the designated spot. Then came the
order, 'All hands lie down,' followed
by a crash that shook the ship like an
earthquake as we struck full and square
on the iron hull, careening it over and
tearing away our own bows, ripping
and straining our timbers at the water
line. At dusk the ram steamed into the
Roanoke river, never again to emerge
for battle, and her ultimate destruction
was reserved for the gallant Lieutenant
Cushing of glorious memory." It is
well worth while to recall such deeds

of heroism as this, which may be ranked
with that more recent sinking of the
Merrimack by the brave Hobson, a son
of the south.

Maryland has here an old Union sol-
dier, Mr. McDonald, who was born in
Ireland; Massachusetts has two veter-
ans, Barrows and Lovering, and Michi-
gan has two also, Spalding and Bishop.
Mississippi has three Confederate boys,
Allen, Catchings and Henry, the first
named the redoubtable "Private" John
Allen, whose reputation for saying hu-
morous things is only exceeded by his
patriotism—for instance, as evidenced
in one of his latest speeches, "I desire
to say for the people I represent and for
the southern section of the country that
there never was a time when all were
not ready to give an administration all
the money it needed to preserve the
honor, the dignity and the general wel-
fare of the country, to say nothing of
fair play and justice." Isn't that the
kind of war talk we want? If it is not,
then I don't know where we shall find
it.

Missouri and Nebraska each has a
Union soldier, the former Mr. Pearce,
the latter Mr. Strode, to represent it
here, while New Jersey has two veter-
ans, Gardner and Howell. New York
sends nine soldiers, Cummings, Veh-
slage, Shannon, Low, Ketchum, Ray,
Gillet, Wadsworth and Alexander, and
has also the son of a famous general,
McClellan. Seven of these are Republi-
cans, as is also the only representative
from North Carolina who was in the
war, Mr. Linney. Ohio has the same
number of veterans as New York if we
include Senator Foraker, and their
names are Shattuck, McKissick, Brown,
Lybrand, Fenton, Grosvenor, Norton
and Danford. Pennsylvania has seven,
Messrs. Bingham, Young, Brosius,
Brumm, Hicks, Mahon and Stone, while
the venerable Gainska A. Grow was a
wartime speaker of this same house.

"Little Rhody" sends one veteran, Mr.
Capron; South Carolina four ex-Con-
federates, Messrs. Elliott, Talbert,
Strait and Norton; South Dakota one
Union soldier, Mr. Knowles; Tennessee
three ex-Confederates, Messrs. Richard-
son, Cox and Pierce, and one Union,
Mr. Gibson. Texas has four soldiers
who were on the southern side, Messrs.
Burke, Lanham, Sayers and Kleberg,
and Vermont one, who was opposed to
them, Mr. Grant. Virginia has four ex-
Confederate soldiers, Messrs. Jones,
Lamb, Otey and Walker, and West Vir-
ginia has one Union veteran, Mr. Do-
vener. Both senators from Wisconsin
were in the Union army, as well as
three of her representatives, Messrs.
Griffin, Minor and Jenkins.

Of the total number in the house of
representatives who fought in the last
war about one-third were the gray and
two-thirds were the blue. Some rose
to eminence, but most of them were
mustered out without having achieved
anything beyond a reputation for bravery.
It should not be forgotten that many,
if not most, of our men in the
national congress were too young to go
to war when that war was on, also the
list, particularly on the southern side,
would be larger.

Some were prevented from disabilities
or business from going to the front.
New Hampshire, for instance, has no
representative of wartime here, but the
unique and humorous Cy Salloway
enlisted and would have been a soldier
had not the examining physicians pre-



vented because of a complaint that in-
capacitated him. But of his courage no
one who knows him has the least doubt.

Then there is Terry of Arkansas,
who, while not in the war between the
states, was an officer in command of
the Hallie rifles at the time of the
Brooks-Baxter troubles in 1874 and did
good service in that capacity.

Such is the bare, bald statement of
the war material which our house of
representatives contains. Let us not
speak or think slightly of those men
who the past months have so nobly come
to the aid of our country in its needs for
revenues, for soldiers, for all the sinews
of war. They may have their faults, and
in an aggregation of such a body of men,
representing every section of our coun-
try, there are grave differences of opin-
ion. But within the past few weeks I
have known men of radically opposite
beliefs and settled opinions on vital sub-
jects to sink all differences in their de-
sire to serve the common weal. It is
idle to say there is no north, no south,
no east, no west; for there always will
be sectional differences so long as we
exist, but this is the time for mutual
self abnegation. F. A. OBER.

THE KINETOSCOPE.

Wall street men have organized a Inneh-
son club. The favorite dish will be lamb.
—St. Paul Globe.

Those phantom phleets are the phunny
phantom of the coast resorts this year.
—Richmond Dispatch.

Dealers announce that hammocks are
going up, but they have a habit of coming
down suddenly later in the summer.
—Philadelphia Record.

New England is great on seeing things.
The numerous reports of sea serpents in
ordinary years are now easily accounted
for.—Indianapolis News.

Texas is a lone star no longer. She
raises her full quota of troops for the war
and also about 30,000,000 bushels of wheat
this year.—Syracuse Herald.

The Boston syndicate that has bought
800,000 pounds of worsted yarn in antici-
pation of a rise does not expect to get
worsted in the deal.—Boston Globe.

Now that the Yousins has been tried
in actual warfare and found the opposite
of wanting, a war trial of the rag Kath-
din would seem to be in order.—Rochester
Democrat.

Representatives of nearly all the
class foreign powers accompany the Amer-
ican navy to see how the business is trans-

THE STAR OF THE EMPIRE

Is Territorial Extension to Be the Policy of the United States Government?

The Arguments For and Against. Several Important Questions Raised by the Hispano-American War.

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]
A generous and genuine shedding of tears over the woes of outraged Cuba has been followed by suggestions of a possible imperial destiny. This does not necessarily mean that the people of the United States are fickle minded. It may be held to show that they are too honest to assume that there is virtue in mere sympathy, too practical to make a sweet indulgence of grief, and are resolved to wipe out the prime cause of their distress once for all. In other words, successive shocks of emotion breed a fierce whirlwind of indignation. Spain as the viceroy of divinity has grievously sinned. The edict has been spoken—Spain must go. After that, what? Reversing the old adage, the nation, almost as one voice, cries: "The evil cannot be endured. It must be cured." Who shall be the doctor? By the action of laws as natural as those compelling water to run down hill the minds of many practical and conscientious statesmen leap forward to the conception that the process of cure involves on our part an extension of empire, political if not territorial, perhaps both territorial and political. It will not do to say in decrying the so-called imperial movement that its adherents have just made the discovery of virtue, hence display the excitable zeal of novices. Nor can it be said that the questioners of an imperial policy are unable to appreciate the beauty of goodness. Both classes are honest, the one finding an outlet for surcharged force in giant

perity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice? They point out that two-thirds of our present territory has been acquired since Washington's time from foreign governments and that without consulting the people occupying the soil annexed, except in the case of Texas. Washington's farewell address also contained much upon the European question, which has had little bearing upon our affairs until this time. In one place he said: "There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard." His suggestion as to a European policy was introduced and closed by two significant declarations which throw light

We annexed the immense Spanish and French possessions along the gulf and west of the Mississippi when the republic was young and weak and that without the co-operation of the aborigines and European settlers in that domain. It was accomplished without national disaster and with less friction than has been caused in the adjustment of more local difficulties. The peoples so annexed were not invited to take part in governing us until they had been fitted for the task by our system of territorial government. We conquered from Mexico other peoples in the same state and put them through the same process of gradual assimilation.

In the conquest of Mexico we had the same problem that will confront us when we have driven from the Spanish islands the present rulers. The military occupation of Mexico began in 1846 and was complete in September, 1847. The Mexican government was overthrown, and there was no one to treat with, let alone a power to rule. For a period of eight months the United States occupied all Mexico as a military conquest, maintained order, executed the laws and collected and distributed the revenues. No scandal came of it, and the plan was devised and executed by the military commander on the ground, General Scott.

In point of fact, the modern republic of Mexico was set on foot by the United States under the auspices of military

England's military occupation of Egypt, although always declared to be of a temporary nature and to involve no purpose of annexation, but being fraught with the benefit to the Egyptian people. Our occupation of the Philippines should, to some extent, be modeled on the British's beneficent services in the land of the Nile. President McKinley in good conscience, both in his message to congress and in his ultimatum to Spain, made it plain that the purpose of the United States toward Cuba was to secure the establishment of just, responsible and modern administration. Now that it has fallen to our province to drive the cruel Spaniards out of the Philippines, as well as out of the West Indies, President McKinley will undoubtedly take the position that it is our task to provide a just system of administration for the natives and a wholly unawaited freedom for the world's commerce in the Philippines.

We need not trouble our minds with either the material or the moral aspects of the relation of this military occupation of the Philippines to our constitutional system. It is within the power of the United States in the smallest degree if we shall enter without hesitation upon the duty of improving the condition of the Philippines. As for making those islands a part of our national domain in the sense in which Alaska has been added to the United States, that is a very different affair. If the question of annexing the Philippines were one which had to be answered immediately with a yes or a no, there could be only one answer and that a most emphatic negative. But the question does not require immediate answer. The president of the United States has already determined upon a military occupation. That of necessity must mean throughout the Philippines an American administration to succeed the Spanish governor general, who is at once a civil and a military authority.

With all forms of annexation the New York Evening Post takes issue in the strongest terms. In an editorial of June 16 it says:

Hawaiian annexation is now admitted by both its friends and foes to be a letting out of the waters. If we take Hawaii, we take the Philippines. Once hoisted over those, our flag is then to fly over the Caroline islands, and of course the very name of the Ladrone (robber) islands will impel us to take them next. That may content us for a time, as far as the Pacific is concerned, but in the Atlantic, as Mr. Dilliver frankly avowed in the debate we are to seize and keep Porto Rico and Cuba, and it will be strange indeed if that badly governed and inviting island lying between the two, Santo Domingo and Haiti, does not follow them under our flag, as a writer in The Contemporary asserts that it will. Those, then, are the present

In going forward in the path of conquest—the peril that we shall have to eat our words in favor of freedom and self government. "The American people," cried Mr. Dilliver, "will take care of the Philippine islands, of Porto Rico and of Cuba, and these people will find in us sympathy and anxiety for their welfare." There is the great recantation of American patriotism. In lieu of self governing communities of free people, we are to extend government over 10,000,000 of those whom we must "take care of," and their views and wishes we do not for a moment propose to consult. And we are to do it with a silly trust in our own luck, with a cool waving away of consequences and with a reckless disregard of experience which together make up, as Mr. Gladstone said, as dark a superstition as any that existed in the middle ages.

The New York Sun faces the difficulty of conquest and its sequel in the usual virile manner and says that the question of the hour is not one of future government. "The present duty of the country," it concludes, "is to put a stop once and for all to a state of affairs which became intolerable long ago. It will be time enough to consider methods of administration under our government when the first plain steps have been taken. The maxim, 'Never cross a bridge till you come to it,' is distinctly American. It is useless to kick against the pricks. The things that are being swept away were bound to go. They had outlived their usefulness, if they ever had any. It will be the duty of the United States to furnish something which shall be a safe and lasting substitute for what has been

ed lands is conceded, and that at once involves "foreign entanglements." In the eyes of all outsiders the protector is responsible. The logical outcome of this position is foreshadowed by Mr. Richard Olney in his paper upon the "International Isolation of the United States." While not arguing upon the specific case in hand, his thoughts are very applicable at this time. Mr. Olney compares the nation in Washington's era to a pioneer settler "with a roof to build over his head and a patch of ground to cultivate and wife and children to provide for and secure against savage beasts and still more savage men." The nation of today," he says, "is like a modern millionaire, who can give nine-tenths of all he possesses to the poor and not miss a single comfort or luxury of life. It behooves the nation," he continues, "to recognize the changed conditions and to realize its great place among the powers of the earth. It behooves it to accept the commanding position belonging to it, with all its advantages on the one hand and all its burdens on the other. It is not enough for it to vaunt its greatness and superiority and call upon the rest of the world to admire and be duly impressed. * * * The mission of this country, if it has one, and I verily believe that it has, is not merely to pose, but to act, and, while always governing itself by the rules of prudence and common sense and making its own special inter-

Rank in the Army and Navy.

The rudimentary principles of military rank are known to most well informed people. They are aware that a colonel commands a regiment; a brigadier general, several regiments; or a brigade; a major general, several brigades, or a division; a lieutenant general, several divisions, or a corps; and a general, strictly speaking, an army, though the United States has had many armies, but only a few generals.

Naval rank is not so generally understood by the majority of people, though the main principle is the same. It will be of considerable assistance to remember that military and naval rank corresponds in this way:

Admiral (when the office is created) to general.

Vice admiral (when the office is created) to lieutenant general.

Rear admiral to major general.

Commodore to brigadier general.

Captain to colonel.

Commander to lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant commander to major.

Lieutenant to captain.

Lieutenant, junior grade, to first lieutenant.

Ensign to second lieutenant.

Considering only the two highest grades now actually held, the number of officers in each since 1852 until Dewey's promotion for his victory at Manila has been six rear admirals and ten commodores. The present rear admirals in order of seniority are:

Joseph N. Miller, commanding Pacific station, retires Nov. 20, 1898.

Montgomery Sicard, president of the board of strategy, retires Sept. 20, 1898.

Edmund O. Matthews, president of the examining and retiring board, retires Oct. 24, 1898.

Charles S. Norton, commanding Washington navy yard, retires Aug. 10, 1898.

Francis M. Bunce, commanding Brooklyn navy yard, retires Dec. 25, 1898.

Officers of the navy may be retired on their own application after 40 years' service, and those who are promoted to lieutenant commander must retire upon their reaching the age of 62. All officers are naturally retired at any age for physical or mental disability. The pay of retired naval officers is three-quarters of sea pay of the rank they held at the time of retirement. At sea a rear admiral receives \$5,000 a year, on shore duty \$4,000. Commodores are paid \$3,000 less in all three lines of employment.

Retired officers of the navy cannot be assigned to active duty except in time of war, and the purpose of the administration so far has been not to assign retired officers in the army or navy to field or sea duty, but to let these posts of danger be held by those still on the active list. Of course such work as the command of the marine fleet, upon the coast is excepted. This has been given to Admiral Erben, who was retired four years ago.

Until the second year of the civil war the highest rank was that of captain, though generally the title of commodore was given to a flag officer who commanded a squadron. In 1862 the rank of rear admiral was created by congress, and to this grade were appointed Farragut and three other active captains and about a dozen retired captains. In 1864, for his capture of Mobile and subsequent successes, Farragut was appointed to the newly created rank of vice admiral, and later D. D. Porter and Stephen C. Rowan were given the same rank.

After the war ended congress went a step further and made the grade of admiral and to this grade were promoted Porter and Rowan. There was a special provision of the laws creating admirals and vice admirals which caused the grades to die with the men holding them. When Porter and Farragut vacated their commissions as vice to accept the higher office, it left Rowan the only holder of the second place, and upon his death in 1882 the office lapsed. Farragut died in 1870, leaving Porter sole possessor of the commission of full admiral, and upon his death in 1891 both grades were vacated until congress shall revive them perhaps for the heroes of this war.

As to Spies.

From time immemorial among all nations it has been prescribed that the punishment of the spy shall be death. A Spanish spy caught by either our civil or military authorities would be court martialed and put to death by hanging, as that method of killing is considered the most ignominious. According to military ethics, "shooting is too good for a spy."

The laws of war make no discrimination on account of the sex of a spy or traitor, a woman being just as liable to hanging as a man.

An interesting provision of the law governing warfare is that a successful spy is not subject to punishment if captured after having safely returned to his own forces and given his information. He may, however, be held as a dangerous prisoner of war, but, technically speaking, he ceases to be a spy as soon as he has dispatched his information, and nations have agreed not to punish spies unless they be caught in the very act of spying or carrying fresh news. The laws of this country provide that if a citizen obtains information even in a legitimate manner and betrays it to the enemy he shall be hanged, whether he be a military or civil officer or a private citizen.

A soldier in his prescribed uniform reconnoitering or scouting in an enemy's territory cannot be treated as a spy, for the latter is essentially one who is seeking information while in disguise or under false pretenses. Some European officers have endeavored to include military balloonists in this category of spies, but it is now agreed among nations that they be exempt from such a class, since they perform legitimate military duties. While guerrillas are not looked upon as spies they suffer the fate of a spy when caught, as do all ununiformed persons caught obstructing transportation or committing other depredations within the enemy's country.

All spies are volunteers, for the law forbids that an officer should ever commit espionage. He must be a volunteer against his will or punish him for refusing.

Theodore Roosevelt's Nerve.

When Theodore Roosevelt, who learned to ride bronchos in the west, mounted one of the Spanish war horses, a lot of people gathered about to see the "reindeer" discomfited. Sure enough, Mr. Roosevelt went off at the first jump and fell heavily. To the surprise of all, he insisted on trying it again, however, and this time stood on until the animal was conquered. Then when he dismounted he promptly fainted. It was found that his fall had broken one of his ribs.

A Scarcity of Chaplains.

It is stated that there are 50 military posts in the country and that 50 of them are without chaplains. A committee of ministers has put this matter before the secretary of war in the hope that it will receive immediate attention.

strides of progress, the other piling up useful strength by the calmer methods of conservatism.

Ways and means lie invitingly in the pathway of the party of progress, and objections and difficulties create a formidable bulwark around the camp of the conservatives. Beyond the horizons of both parties as now outlined stands the great body of the people. Their attitude with respect to the principles involved in the solution of this new problem is all important. In a democracy the motto "Vox populi, vox Dei," is not lifted up for ornament, but for use. It means something—means that the people are the final diplomats.

For generations the stock phrase of eulogizing our political system has been that "it is the best government under the sun." Even so calm and unemotional a man as General Grant opened his report of the battle of Shiloh by setting forth that idea. Constant reiteration has done its work, and nowhere outside of a socialist convention is the contrary proposition ever entered. Up to a few months ago he would have been a rash adviser who would have suggested that the nation go outside its borders to extend the benefits of its system of government. Call it the hand of fate, the mendacity of Spain or the ruling of Divine Providence—it is one and the same in effect—a bold step has been taken, one which the progressivists say cannot be retraced without confessions of weakness which strike at the root of our national pride. The resolution at the Panama hall meeting protesting against the imperial movement meets this very issue without evasion. It says:

Resolved, That our first duty is to cure the evils in our own country—the disturbed relations between labor and capital, our disordered currency, our unjust system of taxation, the debasing influence of money at elections and on legislation and the use of offices as spoils—and when we have shown that we can protect the rights of our own citizens, we will consider whether we can wisely invite distant populations of alien races and languages to become our subjects and accept our rule or our fellow citizens and to take part in governing us.

In the course of its deliberations the committee could not see any policy of nonintervention which Washington preached and which until now we have followed.

To the Washington policy no longer revered by all classes as an emanation of genius the extensionists make answer that the situation has changed since he spoke the words, "Why, by intervening our destiny with any part of Europe, entangle our peace and pros-

upon the pregnant sentence so often cited. After discussing the separate and distinct interests of Europe and America he said: "If we remain one people, under our efficient government the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we take such attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

As if in answer to his own question about European entanglements, he declared before dismissing the subject, "Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies."

Extensionists do not fail to draw an up to date conclusion from the promises set forth by Washington and to declare that neither as a belligerent nor neutral can this republic exert influence without footholds beyond the seas. They point out that the position of isolation so long maintained has left us without diplomatic training adequate for the crises already forced upon us and that in order to claim the respect and privileges due to our historical and commercial greatness we should accept the responsibilities which belong to power and take our place among the family of nations. Mr. Olney says bluntly that it is time to quit posing and proceed to acting. How and in what direction we shall act has been in a measure decided by Spain. Grave responsibilities have already been assumed, and the situation amply justifies the alarm in certain directions.

Those who take the ground that we should go the whole length and strip Spain of her colonies say that it will be time to discuss plans for governing our acquisitions when we have them to deal with. Their confidence that all will come out for the best is founded, they assert, upon past experience in that line.

control. The fact of military occupation and of the overthrow of the previously existing government did not prevent the restoration to the property constituted authorities of all the rights and privileges belonging to the people.

The situation of the United States in the Mexican business was anomalous. So is the present one, yet there are precedents in the old world of conquest, military occupation and administration of government without territorial annexation. Bosnia is nominally a possession of Turkey, but is under Austrian-Hungarian rule. India was for a long time under British rule before it was free.

But into close relations with the British crown, Egypt is ruled by Great Britain, but is not a British possession.

This country has in its history a small but useful example in the District of Columbia. Like all United States property and territory, it has remained under the control of congress, as the constitution provides. Since its establishment the form of government has twice been changed, and it is now administered as a corporation in the hands of a board consisting of two civilians and an army officer. The present system has proved the most effective of all. Dr. Albert Shaw, who assumes the role of an impartial critic, makes this comment upon the general situation in The Review of Reviews:

There should be no haste whatever on our part to disavow the intention to hold the Philippines for all time. We are engaged in open warfare with Spain and are under no obligation to settle the results of the war with the European powers.

modest limits of what is variously called the "imperial policy," "commercial expansion" and "colonial aggrandizement."

This momentous change of policy we are urged to enter upon largely by arguments drawn from the experience of England. Great Britain has colonies, is an empire, is rich and powerful. Ergo, if we would be rich and powerful, we, too, must have colonial possessions. There are many ways of replying to this reasoning. Perhaps as good a way as any is to cite what Englishmen themselves have said of the colonies as the source of England's power. A private letter from Disraeli's has lately come to light in which he spoke of the colonies as a millstone about England's neck. Salisbury only a few weeks ago warned the lords that the strength of England was "dangerously taxed by her foreign dependencies."

Mr. Chamberlain, long editor of the London Times, declared of the colonies, "They are not leaders, but suckers; they are much for Conservatives—the imperialists of imperialism. What John Bright thought of the colonies, and particularly of imperial federation," may be put in a phrase of his own. He said in 1844 that the colonies then afforded the subject of "equally visionary and valueless." But the great Liberal statesman remains to be quoted.

Mr. Gladstone said in 1894 as reported by the Hon. Lionel Tollemache: "I have always maintained that we are better by the loss of honor and consideration to our colonies. But the idea that the colonies add to the strength of the mother country is a superstition as any that existed in the middle ages."

There is a cant of patriotism, a cant of military and naval theory of the pompous order, in a great deal of the talk of annexation, from which we must free our minds. Common sense about colonies, as John Bright is "worth far more than a score of public men who had changed their opinions rather suddenly, there is something worse than the cant of patriotism, and that is the recent patriotism. That is the great peril to which we are exposed

battered down to the music of the guns or by more peaceful means."

Dr. Lyman Abbott early placed himself on record by declaring that the war was the American fashion of meeting the query, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

In reference to the question whether this country should annex and permanently hold the Philippines and other territory conquered in the war with Spain the doctor recently said: "I think this war is one for humanity and not for conquest, and its purpose should not be diverted from the generous thoughts that inspired it. It was begun to liberate an oppressed people, not to add to our territory provinces and dependencies. We may be obliged to retain control for a period of some of those islands to suppress lawlessness and prevent barbarism, but if we do it must be done in the interests of civilization and human progress and not of conquest and arbitrary rule."

While advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war to the bitter end and the establishment of protectorates, the New York World thunders daily against what it terms "land piracy and conquest."

It will be seen that the above conflicting opinions assume as a fact that intervention has already extended what may be called political or diplomatic empire, and the question now rests largely upon adopting into the body politic of strange peoples or of leaving them to their fate. The necessity of some sort of protectorate over conquer-

ests the first and paramount objects of its care, to forego no fitting opportunity to further the progress of civilization practically as well as theoretically by timely deeds as well as by eloquent words.

"There is such a thing for a nation as a 'splendid isolation,' as when, for a worthy cause, for its own independence and dignity or vital interests, it unshrinkingly opposes itself to a hostile world. But isolation that is nothing but a shirking of the responsibilities of high place and great power is simply ignominious."

It is worthy of note that ex-President Cleveland now holds opinions quite the opposite to those here set forth by his secretary of state.

While editors and divines and diplomats and statesmen are weighing and considering, the people continue to shout as they have done all along, "Remember the Maine!" and add to the cry the blood poured out, the treasure sunk in the West Indies and the Philippines. It is their treasure and their blood, and it must be their treasure and blood which shall clinch the impending conquest. They may forget the treasure, but every drop of American blood poured out on Spanish soil endears that soil, in their minds, to the flag of liberty. Besides, the insurgents who fight for that flag are deemed to earn thereby a right to its protection whenever needed. With the masses in such matters the higher law of conscience appeals at first with greater force than questions of precedent and expediency.

and the Philippines and nothing be said in the treaty about those islands they pass to the United States by right of conquest, and the title cannot be afterward called in question.

Debts owing from the citizens of one belligerent power to those of another are suspended during the war, but immediately revive on the conclusion of peace.

In monarchies the right to declare war and make peace resides in the king. This is true even in England. Spain will negotiate through the commissioners appointed by the agent.

PRIZES AND PEACE TREATIES.

When a Spanish vessel is captured by an American man-of-war, the vessel and cargo are condemned and sold. If the prize court decides that the prize is of equal or superior force to the vessel making the capture, the entire net proceeds go to the captors; if of inferior force, one half goes to the captors and one half to the government. The commanding officer of a division or squadron under the command of a commander in chief obtains one-fourth

of the amount, his share to come out of that awarded the government when the vessel is sold. The prize court gets a hundredth part of the award made to any vessel of the fleet in which he serves except when his own vessel makes the capture, in which case he shares in proportion to his pay with the other officers and men. The commander of a single vessel receives one-tenth of the money awarded his vessel if it is acting at the time of the capture under the command of the commanding officer of the fleet squadron or division and three-twentieths if it is acting independently of them. After these deductions the remainder of the prize money is distributed among the officers and crew of the vessel in proportion to their pay and standing. The commanding officer of the fleet receives one-twentieth of all prize money awarded to any vessel under his immediate control whether present or not. When a prize is taken, an officer and prize crew are put aboard, and they are taken to the nearest port of call.

If a prize can be made useful in the service of the government, she is appraised and the value distributed to her captors under the foregoing rules. The United States district court appoints a prize commission, composed of three members, one of whom must be a retired naval officer, whose duty it is to take testimony and protect the interests of the captors and government. All vessels within signaling distance of the vessel making the capture share in the prize. The Cuban republic can have no representative among the negotiators of peace because it is not recognized as a government, but recognition may be accorded her in the treaty.

A treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity for wrongful acts committed during the war under the authority of one government against the citizens or subjects of another unless they are specially provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of peace leaves everything in the state in which it finds it unless there be some express stipulations to the contrary. Thus if the United States troops are in possession of Porto Rico

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Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Boland block. 141 1/2

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Table board and rooms. 30 Summer street, corner Bank street. r & b 250 78
Rooms and board by day or week. 35 Summer street. r & b 40 61

WANTED.

Shoe cutters immediately. N. L. Millard & Co. w 42 24
Competent light to do general housework and care of children. Apply 26 Holbrook st. w 40 38 x

SITUATIONS WANTED

A place at housework by a lady with three years old child. Apply Mrs. F. Moore, 12 Whitman street. w 33 31 x
General housework, girls, cooks, waitresses, laundresses. Apply North Adams Evening Star, Boston Room 7, Kimball Block, Main street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
J. A. GEORGE, Manager.
Wanted a position as nurse by young lady who has had experience and comes well recommended. Address Nurse, Transcript office. w 41 16 x

LOST.

Medium sized black dog, rather shaggy, four white feet, white nose and throat. Answers to name of "Dora." Reward for information concerning same. Harold G. Hoyt, Shelburne Falls.
Between Quincy street and The Transcript office a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Reward for return to this office. 136 1/2

FOUND.

A sorrel horse with white stripes on face and one white hind foot, silver plated harness and side-spring top buggy, between Sweet's and C. and South Williams towns. Owner has same by proving property and paying charges. W. J. Metcalf, town farm, Williams town.

FOR SALE.

For sale because of leaving town, a cook stove, folding bed, chamber set, two white enamel beds. Inquire top floor, Beer & Don, 11 block, Eagle street.

To Rent.

If you are thinking of moving or hiring a tenement, be sure and inquire at our office and inspect the six and eight-room tenements, four and six-room flats and eight-room cottages, which we now have to rent.
All complete, with modern improvements are new or in first-class repair; centrally located.
BEER & DOWLIN,
Law Office, Room 11, Martin's Block.

RAILROAD CENSURED

Report of Vermont Commissioners On Narrow Gauge Accident.

INSPECTIONS NOT THOROUGH

Engine Looked Over Only When Repairs Were Needed, And Then Only Hastily. There Was No Carelessness By Engineer Douglass.

The railroad commissioners of Vermont have rendered their decision of responsibility for the accident on the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington railroad May 31, by which Zephron Douglass, son of Superintendent of Streets Douglass of this city, and E. L. Faulkner lost their lives. Their report on the matter, as a result of careful investigation, says that while the cause of the terrible explosion may never be known, grave responsibility rests with the company for the neglect in the examination of its locomotives.

The commissioners met in Wilmington June 10 to conduct the investigation. The state of Vermont was represented by Charles H. Robb, state's attorney for the county of Windham; the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad company was represented by E. L. Waterman, counsel. Mr. Douglass of this city, as father of the engineer killed, and the family of Mr. Faulkner, were represented by A. P. Carpenter.

The report repeats the facts in the case which have already been published in this paper, and states that thorough investigation of the engine's wreck showed no possible carelessness on the part of the engineer. Examination of the stay bolts of the boiler, however, showed deterioration at the upper part of the fire box on each side and along the failure of the crown sheets. These bolts were found in the crown sheet and fire box, the ends smoothed by abrasion and water colored.

The report continues as follows: "From all the testimony introduced it is fairly to be concluded that the explosion occurred by reason of the weakening of the boiler resulting from these broken and deteriorated stay bolts coupled with a high steam pressure that evidently prevailed at the moment of the failure. The testimony tended to establish the fact that the safety valve was in working order but at just what pressure it was rated is a matter of some uncertainty. While the exact cause of the explosion may never be known with absolute certainty, yet all the circumstances point to a gradual weakening of the boiler by breakage and deterioration of stay bolts until it was ready to yield to any pressure more than the normal strain in its every day use. For some reason this strain was present at the time of the explosion and the natural result followed."

When it comes to fixing the responsibility for the accident and the deaths of the two men, the report says: "It appeared that the inspections of this boiler since May, 1897, had been of the most superficial character. The machine shops of the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad company were provided with only the most crude facilities for making careful inspections and no reports or examinations of this engine were made except at such times as certain parts or fixtures became impaired from use and the attention of the master mechanic was called to the matter by the engineer, when these particular defects were remedied. The board finds that this neglect on the part of the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad company to make regular and exhaustive inspections of its engines is a reflection upon the company in its care of the locomotives in use upon the road and is deserving of censure. Ordinary prudence would have suggested more thorough and more frequent examinations of these vital adjuncts to the safe and secure operation of the road, and immediate measures should be instituted whereby every locomotive in service on the road will receive reasonably frequent and thorough inspections by competent experts."

It is not known yet whether Mr. Douglass or the family of Mr. Faulkner will sue the road or not. By the terms of the investigation, the finding of the commissioners is not to be used as evidence for damage cases, but Mr. Douglass had with him to investigate the wreck E. C. Stewart of this city, to secure possible evidence.

Box and Check For Company M.

The box packed by the W. R. C. for the Massachusetts hospital ship, was sent Tuesday, containing hospital shirts, day shirts, underclothing, stockings, shoes, suspenders, handkerchiefs, towels, sheets and pillow cases, comfort bags, soap, tobacco, and mosquito netting canopies. A check for \$195 accompanied the box.

The W. R. C. took up their work and held their first meeting July 1, and with the help of the patriotic people of this city, were able to accomplish this good work in less than two weeks. Besides the amount of solicited necessary many of the articles of clothing and the canopies and comfort bags were all made. The supper served last Friday evening netted \$108 and the balance of the check is contributed from friends of the cause. The ladies feel very much pleased with this first effort. Their next move will be to establish an emergency fund, for their own treasury, which shall be used for the relief of the families left behind by our own brave boys who are now fighting under the flag. Sincere thanks are extended to all who assisted in this work.

*Finest bottled goods, ales and lagers, at Thomas Whalen & Co., 1 West Main or Telephone 255-3

A GENERAL ATTACK PROMISED

On License Commissioners, If Mr. Tenney's Points Are Not Enforced.

The license commissioners of this city will soon be asked by representatives of several of the local churches to enforce the license law in regard to the number of saloons, as called attention to by Rev. W. L. Tenney in his sermons of the last two Sunday evenings. If, after a reasonable time, the commissioners have not acted in accordance with the law as thus interpreted or shown legal reasons for not doing so, it is very probable that an issue will be made of it in several churches besides the Congregational.

A number of prominent men have been interested in having the matter put to a test, and the ministers of the local protestant churches are for the most part in sympathy with Mr. Tenney in his position. They will have the matter carried directly to the commissioners before anything more is done, to give the latter a chance to do what the ministers and others think is right.

They do not think, after the matter is thus brought to the commissioners, that the latter ought to require very much time to decide it. Within a short time, therefore, they expect that there will soon be five less saloons in the city, or else the commissioners will be attacked from several pulpits instead of one.

The license commissioners will say nothing on the matter, but it is undoubtedly true that when the matter is brought to them, they will not make any decision until they have investigated every phase of the question.

Grand Jury Inspects Jail.

Before the grand jury made its report yesterday the members were driven to the house of correction where they were entertained by Sheriff Fuller. A visit was made to the different departments, the members of the jury finding everything in first class shape. The jury men speak highly of the condition of affairs as they found them and are loud in their praise of the sheriff. No formal report was made.

On their return they presented their findings to Judge Dewey, as given in yesterday's Transcript.

Roy Sargent of Great Barrington, indicted for manslaughter, attracted much attention among the prisoners, his youthful appearance being very noticeable as compared to the large crowd of prisoners, many of whom have spent a goodly portion of their life in jails or prisons. Sargent was indicted for the killing of a young companion and will be tried at this term. The boys had been in bathing, Sargent claiming the shooting was done in self defense. Two other boys, charged with breaking and entering, attracted much attention because of their age.

This was the first time in many years that ex-Jailer Scott was not present and his absence was commented on by the various attorneys as they entered the court room. Mr. Scott is now taking life easy at his home in Pittsfield.

Corn Cure in His Eye.

A well known resident of this city is now suffering severely from a remarkable case of poisoning to one eye. Two nights ago he opened a bottle of patent "kill-or-cure" corn cure, and the chemicals of which it was made produced a slight explosion, splattering the liquid over his hands. He wiped it off with his handkerchief and thought no more about it. Yesterday morning he was driving and a particle of dirt flew from one of the wheels into his eye. He took out his handkerchief and tried to remove the speck. Soon after his eye became very sore and swollen. Thinking that it was from the dirt, he went to a physician to have it removed, but no foreign particles were found in the eye. It then developed that the eye had been poisoned by the chemical in the corn cure carried to the eye in this peculiar manner. It is proving the strength of the corn cure, but is likely to be serious for the victim.

And Then the Bootblack Was Shy.

"Shy" sang the depot bootblack to a stranger Wednesday afternoon as the latter approached to take a train, and the polisher pointed with his finger in a direction which left no doubt as to whom the question was addressed.

"Shy," said the traveler, "how much?"

"Ten cents," replied the manipulator of washes, pastes and rags.

"I'm shy 10 cents, am I," said the stranger with a mischievous twinkle in his eye; "well I guess not," and he walked on leaving the solicitor of the humble task standing like a statue of the man who talks with his eyes and observes with his mouth, while the bystanders smiled audibly.

The Need of More Rain.

The failure of the rain hoped for yesterday to amount to anything more than slight sprinklings, and the return of cloudless sky and increasing heat today, has led to the suspicion in the minds of many that the weather is overdoing a good thing. Rain is very much needed by the farmers, and would be very acceptable to all classes, who are tiring of the dust and parched earth. Up to this time the weather has been almost ideal for crops, and the hay crop is remarkably fine. But now potatoes are beginning to dry up, and blackberries are proving scarce. The beautifully colored sunsets of the past week have given promise of much more dry weather before relief comes.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

TRIED TO BLOCK WORK

Italians on Street Paving Try Twice to Stop the Work Today.

PROVISIONAL COMPANY FORMED

To Carry On Work This Morning. This Noon All the Old Hands Quit, Leaving None But Men Employed New Today.

Two attempts were made today by a number of the Italians employed on the street paving to block the work. In the morning the attempt failed completely, men being secured to take their places. This afternoon there was another attempt, and only a part of the force was at work.

At 6.30 this morning, when work was to begin, there were a large number of those who were employed before and others on Bank street. But none of those who worked yesterday began work at the time. They would give no reason for their refusal, and had given no hint of their purpose last night. Mr. Lally was on the scene and immediately began to secure other men to go to work from those who were watching. When they saw that their attempt to block the work had failed, some of those previously employed offered their services, but none of those who seemed to be leading the movement were accepted. As a result, many of the men who were employed this morning were new men. Work was begun within a short time, and by early forenoon a full force was employed.

The men would give no reason for their action to the foreman or Mr. Lally, but said to others that they would not work for \$1.25 a day. The agitation for a \$1.50 nine-hour day probably had some influence with the men, and they concluded to secure better terms.

This afternoon, after the dinner hour, there was another blockade. Only a few men returned to work all being of the men who were secured this morning. All the men who had been employed before refused to work, and this afternoon not an Italian was employed at the digging.

Those who quit had an effort would be made tonight with the men who are still working, to induce them not to return. The work today was chiefly in connection with the putting in of the curbing. So far progress on Bank street has been rapid, and the contractors expect soon to be ready to begin on another street, Holden being the next in all probability.

The labor union leaders did nothing more today on the matter of local labor. They say that the mayor has promised to see the contract enforced, and if it is not, the labor men will take a hand.

From present indications, there will be considerable excitement in finding out whether the various groups of rapidly changing men are local or not fast enough to keep pace with the changes.

Important Action by Carpenters.

A very successful meeting of the local union, No. 193, Carpenters and Joiners of America, was held last night. Seventy-five members were present and 17 candidates were initiated. It was decided to hold a public meeting Thursday evening, July 26, and an invitation will be issued to all carpenters to attend. Prominent local speakers will address the meeting and refreshments will be served free.

A petition was drawn up to be placed in circulation immediately amongst the carpenters of North Adams for the signature of those who believe and will stand by the movement which says that on and after the first day of August nine hours shall constitute a day's work, with a minimum rate of pay of 25 cents per hour.

Largest Money Order Ever Sent.

The largest money order ever sent from the local postoffice was sent to Austria Wednesday. The amount was \$1,942, which was much larger than any other money order ever issued by the local office. The order was bought and forwarded by an Austrian from Monroe Bridge, who said the money had been earned and saved in the last two or three years by himself and two brothers who work in the pulp mill at Monroe Bridge. The charges on the order were \$19.50. The issuing of this order made the cash business of the postoffice Wednesday nearly twice as large as for any other one day in its history and left a surplus of over \$2,000 on the day's transactions.

Telephone Pole Ordered Away.

Preparations for setting a long distance telephone in Eagle street were begun this morning, but the work was promptly stopped by Mayor Cady. The pole is very large and crooked and the plan was to set it in the edge of the sidewalk on the west side of the street directly at the end of the crosswalk in front of St. Francis' church. People who saw what was going on were provoked and the mayor was notified. He recognized the impropriety of the operation and called a halt, and the wires will be provided for without any such public nuisance as the pole would have been in that place.

Barbers Elect Officers.

The Barbers' Union at its last regular meeting elected the following officers: President, Peter Hibbard; vice-president, J. Anderson; recording secretary, S. H. Thibault; financial and corresponding secretary, D. P. Curley; treasurer, Louis Blean; delegates to Central Labor Union, Charles Turner, D. P. Curley, J. Anderson, Edward Laundry, Louis Blean. The union has been strengthened by the addition of two shops which are now displaying the union cards.

Drunks and Plate Glass.

Henry Carroll and Daniel E. Clochey, the two men who in scuffling in front of the mansion house yesterday, as reported, broke one of the windows in the office, were in district court this morning. Each was charged with breaking glass and with drunkenness. Their cases were continued to Saturday morning. Several cases of drunkenness were disposed of.

One family in Dalton has sent as its individual subscription to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association at Boston the sum of \$1,600.



We are still selling for cost these household treasures.

See them at

71 Main Street
North Adams Gas Light Co.

M. Gatslick
JULY SACRIFICES.

Fine Ready Made Clothing at the Lowest Possible Prices.

I have a good assortment of fine summer suits, which will be sold at a considerable amount UNDER COST during this month. Rather than carry the stock over a big sacrifice will be made in the price. In fact if you are looking for a bargain, drop in and we will guarantee to satisfy you as to style, quality, fit and price.

M. GATSLICK,
Clothier and Furnisher,
66 MAIN STREET.

This Is Just the Season
When we are headquarters for
Summer Goods

Our Piazza Rockers and Chairs are of the latest styles and the prices are lower this year than ever before. Do not buy a Refrigerator unless you get a good one. We sell the America which has no equal. In point of construction it is superior to all others. Ask for the Novelty Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove guaranteed in every way. A large assortment of Combination Book Cases just received. See them in my show window. Ten per cent discount on all cash purchases.

J. H. CODY,
Furniture and Undertaking.
Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Ten per cent. off on all cash purchases.

Peter Schuyler
"Perfectos"
\$70.00 PER 1000 10¢ STRAIGHT.
G.W. VAN SYKE & HORTON, MANUFACTURERS ALBANY, N.Y.

Screen Doors and Windows
At
J. M. Darby's Hardware Store
49 EAGLE ST.
Telephone 212.

...Card to the Public.

Having purchased the meat market of A. B. Zeiser on Main street, I would solicit the same liberal patronage accorded my predecessor. My experience has been of the best and I shall aim to give the people of North Adams the best the market affords at right prices. With this object in view I cordially ask for a generous patronage and hope to serve patrons in the best possible manner.

E. T. Cullinan,
Successor to A. B. ZEISER.
Market 85 Main Street.

The boy stood on the burning dock,
Sweat upon his brow and hair,
The flames that high above the wreck,
Faded by

...Pittston Coal

Don't blame the boy, don't blame the coal,
But blame the man who is so stubborn
That he will not take that Pittston coal is the
One Best Among All Others.

W. A. & J. A. Cleghorn,
63 HOLDEN STREET.

A New Delivery==ICE CREAM IN BOXES

We are now putting up our Ice Cream in neat paper cartons and continue to deliver to all parts of the city at the former price—40 cents a quart, 25 cents a pint. Being put up in

boxes, it is sure to be firm and hard, and there is no bother with dishes. Our Ice Cream is guaranteed to be unexcelled for purity and quality. It is made in all flavors and the Neopolitan.

For sale at the following places: North Adams Drug Store (Ashman's), Livermore's Ice Cream Parlors, River St. Made at 10 Elmwood Ave. Mail and telephone orders promptly attended to. Wholesale trade a specialty.

C. E. LIVERMORE.
TELEPHONE 272-2.